THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. Gallaway & Co. | MEMPHIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1869. | Volume Twelve—Number 96.

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

Terms for 1869:

DAILY—Yearly, by mail (in advance)			$10 00
Six months,	do	do	6 00
One month,	do	do	1 00
One week, payable to carrier or agent			25
WEEKLY—One copy, one year			$2 00
Clubs of five to ten copies, each			1 75
One copy for six months			1 50

An extra copy will be sent to the person who makes up a club of ten, and an additional copy for every twenty subscribers thereafter. A copy of the AVALANCHE CALENDAR will be sent to every subscriber to the Weekly.

Additions can be made to the clubs at all times during the year, at proportionate rates, the times, in every case, to expire with the club; otherwise, single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the club system altogether. We can only afford papers at club rates by having them all expire together.

Remittances can be made at our risk when sent by express, charges prepaid, or by mail in registered letters, or postoffice money orders or drafts. Money letters are so frequently lost, and so much complaint caused by their loss, that we are compelled to adopt the modes of transmission designated to protect ourselves as well as patrons.

Specimen copies of the AVALANCHE sent free of charge.

All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed

AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

Lake's circus is in Atlanta.

The Brignoli troupe is in Montgomery.

A colored velocipede club has been organized at Savanah.

Charleston has a company for canning oysters and shrimps.

The *Imperialist* is said to be already dead from want of patronage.

Money is being raised in Georgia for sufferers by the Madison fire.

Fourteen incomes in Hartford, Connecticut, exceed $200,000 each.

Sweetening one's coffee is generally the first stirring event of the day.

Hon. John Schnierle, an ex-Mayor of Charleston, South Carolina, is dead.

A new name has been found for Mr. Butler. The *World* calls him "Holy Ben."

A good suggestion is like a crying baby at a concert—it ought to be carried out.

Miss Susan Denin is playing an engagement in London, and acts *Claude Melnotte*.

A cotemporary wants to know why half the women in the country sit on one of their feet.

The war in South America has helped Texas handsomely, by creating a new demand for hides.

One patent medicine manufacturer advertises in twenty-five hundred papers in this country.

Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, denies that he is an applicant for Supreme Judge in that State.

The Augusta (Georgia,) Daily *Press* has suspended publication. The Weekly will be continued.

Eufaula, Alabama, has another paper, *The Bluff City Times*, published weekly by Post & Williams.

Napoleon has ordered an increase of pension to the surviving soldiers of the republic and the first empire.

Naples was recently covered with yellow dust, brought by a tempestuous southeast wind from Africa.

The Tuskegee (Ala.) *News* recently passed into the hands of Messrs. Henderson, Fergerson & Douthit.

A pottery near Montgomery, Alabama, is in successful operation. The clay is taken from a bed near the factory.

The New Orleans and Bayou Sara packet Nina Simmes sunk below Baton Rouge, Saturday night, during a thick fog.

A New York exchange says that ex-President Tyler's daughter is one of the most graceful ladies to be seen in Central Park.

The Governor of Georgia receives a salary of $4,000; Secretary of State, $2,000; Controller General, $2,000; State Treasurer, $2,000.

The gifts which have been made to the Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, by Ezra Cornell, its founder, amount to $2,200,000.

Rev. Thomas R. English, a prominent Presbyterian divine of South Carolina, died at his residence at Sumter, of apoplexy, Sunday last.

A white man named Tober, of Philadelphia, has been appointed steward of the White House, to the great disgust of six negro applicants.

The *National Intelligencer* prophesies that the ultimate aim of Radicalism is an attack upon the Irish and German Catholics in this country.

Five hundred Austrian officers were cashiered during the last year for dishonorable behavior, principally because they did not pay their debts.

Did it ever occur to persons who read of imperialism that Emperors are not the result of "working" up public sentiment. They are improvised.

It is one of the minor duties of the police of London to kick from the sidewalks the pieces of orange peel carelessly thrown down by orange eaters.

Columbia, South Carolina, is agitated on the subject of a "first-class opera house." Not a word about the churches and school-houses that have not been rebuilt.

The heart is six inches in length and four inches in diameter, and beats seventy times per minute, 4,100 times per hour, 100,800 times per day, 37,770,000 per year.

Mrs. Senator Sprague and her sister, Miss Chase, daughters of Chief Justice Chase, with some friends, are stopping for a short time at the Planters' Hotel, Augusta.

From Paraguay, it is reported that an expedition of 12,000 men will leave Ascunsion in search of Lopez who seems determined not to give up his resistance.

A cutlery firm at Sheffield, England, have sent ex-Secretary Seward an elegant penknife with a star for each State of the Union set in gold upon the ivory handle.

A newspaper in Southern Illinois notes the passage of a Virginia family, en route for the far West, consisting of the old man, the old woman, fourteen children and eleven dogs.

During 1868 the seventeen street railways of Philadelphia, with a total length of one hundred and seventy-two and a half miles of track, transported 50,485,512 passengers, received $3,393,623 and paid out $2,460,703.

A carpet-bagger Probate Judge—one Ely—has caused considerable sensation in Montgomery, by issuing license to a negro boy under age to marry a white girl about fifteen years of age, whom the negro had induced to run away from home with him. A Justice afterward united the parties.

IDA LEWIS.

The Grace Darling of America—The Guardian Angel of Newport Harbor—Eleven Lives Saved—Lime Rock and its Tenants—The Heroine Rewarded.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Thirty years ago, just at the dawn of a stormy September morning, Grace Darling, the heroic daughter of the Longstone lighthouse-keeper, on the English coast, launched a boat upon the raging tide, and rescued, with her reluctant father's aid, and at the imminent peril of her life, nine persons from the disastrous wreck of the Forfarshire steamer. For this fearless and noble act, done in her twenty-third year, praises and rewards were heaped upon her in unstinted measure, a fund of $3,500 was subscribed for her benefit; the remaining four years of her life were crowned with every comfort, and he name has passed into current usage as a synonym for an unselfish and heroic woman.

Two weeks since, toward the close of a stormy March afternoon, Ida Lewis, the intrepid daughter of the Lime Rock light-keeper, in Newport (Rhode Island) harbor performed a deed that places her side by side, in point of self-sacrificing courage, with the Grace Darling of England, and rounds a career of even greater usefulness in the saving of human life. The rain fell that day in blinding torrents, and the gale drove the waves across the horbor with a fury that taxed the strength and skill of the most experienced boatman. In the midst of this storm a reckless boy, scarcely fourteen years old, who had somehow obtained possession of one of the smallest and most unsafe sail-boats in the harbor (since christened the "soldier drowner"), succeeded in persuading two soldiers, Sergeant James Adams and private John McLaughlin, to let him carry them across from the city, whither they had gone to make some purchases, to Fort Adams, where they were stationed. Anxious to escape the dreary three mile tramp by land, and believing the lad's assertion that he could manage the boat as well as any-one, they trusted themselves in it, and made half the trip in safety, but about midway in the harbor a sudden blast struck the sail, the startled boy jammed the helm in the wrong direction, the boat capsized in an instant, and the waves rolled it twice over, like the veriest cockle shell. For a long half hour its luckless occupants clung to the keel, and wrestled against the blinding rain and the fierce salt waves with all the energy of despair; but finally the boy's strength was exhausted, his hold relaxed—one clutch at McLaughlin's shoulder, and, with a frenzied laugh upon his lip, he was gone!—nor has any trace of him since been seen. Fast paralyzing with cold, and almost bereft of hope, the two soldiers saw no choice left but to clasp each other in a last embrace, and sink to a mutual grave, when suddenly, out from the Lime Rock, half a mile away, shot a little boat, driven by rapid strokes and sure, straight over the bounding waves toward the drowning men. Hope kindled in the breasts again, but faded when they saw in the boat only a slender youth, and a still slenderer woman plying the oars. On it swiftly came, however, and the boy was almost reaching over the side to grasp the nearest soldier, when his quick-witted sister, crying, "Stop, Hosey! we shall be capsized that way!" turned the boat with a well-timed stroke, backed it up, one man was drawn safely in over the stern, another backward pull, another lift, and the next moment the craft, with its freight of rescued lives, was scudding swiftly through the spray back to the Rock again. The Sergeant was able to stagger on shore, but private McLaughlin had to be carried into the light-house, where both of them received the utmost care and kindness, and were safely conveyed to Fort Adams the next day.

The heorine of this daring exploit was born February 25, 1842, and is thus in her 28th year; but her first rescue of imperiled life dates back to September, 1859, when she was only seventeen. Four gay young fellows, all about 18 or 20 years of age, and all sons of wealthy gentlemen, one from Philadelphia and the rest from Newport, went out for an evening sail, and one of them, more full of mischief than the others, climbed the mast and upset the boat, half a mile from the nearest shore. None of them could swim that distance, night was rapidly coming on, the capsized boat was too light to support more than two or three of them at once, and they were ruefully awaiting the bitter consequences of their mad frolic, when the keeper's daughter, spying them through the dusk, hastened to their relief, and rescued them all from their impending fate. The one who climbed the mast enlisted at the opening of the war, and received a mortal wound at the disastrous battle of Bull Run, but the others are still living, and doubtless cherish gratefully the memory of their youthful preserver.

During the intervening period of ten years, this heroine of the harbor has saved five other lives. One cold and windy February day three intoxicated soldiers stole a skiff and set out for the Fort. By some drunken recklessness they stove a hole in the bottom, and the boat rapidly filled. Two of the men succeeded in swimming ashore again, and were so alarmed at their adventure that they ran away and never came back; but the third clung to the submerged skiff and tried to paddle it with his feet across the harbor. When discovered and picked up, with his hat in his teeth and a bottle of whisky in each pocket, he was stiff with cold, and barely escaped perishing in his desperate attempt. The next rescue was in January, 1867. A valuable sheep escaped from those who had it in charge, dived off one of the wharves, and started to swim around the harbor. Three men who went in pursuit along the fort road, found a skiff and put out to rescue the animal. But the fierce southeast gale was too much for them, the boat began to swamp rapidly, they could not regain the shore, and were staring death in the face when the fearless Ida went to their relief, carried them and the skiff to the land, and then went out and saved the sheep. In the remaining instance, it seems that a fine looking but reckless young fellow stole a large sail-boat from one of the wharves one winter evening and put to sea with it, but the gale drove the craft upon the "Little Rock," about a mile from the light, where it sunk, leaving the unlucky thief clinging to the halyards from midnight till dawn, when the heroine reached and picked him up. "There he was," says Miss Lewis, in relating the incident, "shaking, and God-blessing me, and begging to be set on shore, and the last I saw of him he was crawling up the wharf on his hands and knees."

The heroism of Grace Darling was the result of a single noble impulse; the bravery of Ida Lewis is part of her daily life. Sixteen years ago, the light on Lime Rock was established, and Hosea Lewis, a veteran ex-revenue pilot, familiar with the coast from Halifax to Norfolk, became its keeper on the 8th of December, 1853. The Southern line of the harbor makes a wide, deep-angled sweep, with the city on one side, Fort Adams two miles off on the opposite point, and Lime Rock midway between, about three hundred yards from the shore. This rock commands the widest view of the harbor, and upon it the keeper lived alone three years and a half. Then a substantial, square, two-story brick house was built, and in June, 1857, his family joined him. Four months later a stroke of paralysis disabled him from all work, and ever since his eldest daughter Ida has been the main-stay of the family. It was she who cared for her father, and lightened her mother's toil, and watched over the younger sister Harriet, and rowed her brothers Rudolph and Hosea to school, and eked out the light-keeper's slender pittance with her needle and other femenine labors, and flew to the rescue of imperiled life with an instinctive courage that would not let her worst enemy sink without her risking her life to save him.

In personal appearance this Newport heroine scarcely attains the average hight of women, is remarkably slender and would be thought much nearer twenty than twenty-seven. Light brown hair, blue eyes, keen but kind, and cheeks pink-flushed, though not round enough for beauty, attract one to a woman whose quiet smile and frank and friendly manner more than excuse the inevitable educational deficiencies which such a life must always entail. No one can talk with her without believing her as unselfish as she is fearless, and the fame her heroism has created seems simply to amuse her, without exciting the least vanity. So little has she thought of her own deeds that, when first asked, she has to spend much time in consideration before she can exactly say how many lives she had saved.

AGRICULTURAL.

How an old Georgia Planter Manages Things--Cotton Planting.

Colonel Lockett's System of Planting

[From the Albany (Ga.) News.]

For the general good we propose a few articles on the improved system of planting and cultivating corn and cotton under the intelligent management of Colonel B. G. Lockett.

On Tuesday last, in company with himself and Captain Y. G. Rust, we visited two of his plantations, six miles northwest of this city—the Fowltown and Hill places. At the former, which is one of the best, if not the very best cotton plantations in this or any other State, we found the entire force engaged in the same field in depositing fertilizers and bedding for the seed. The ground had been broken up to the depth of twelve or fourteen inches, and the soil being thoroughly pulverized, was as mellow as an ash bed. Four teams—two mules to the plow—long, clay reaching shovels—were leading the main force in laying off the rows, four feet apart, straight and parallel. Across these rows, in the center of the field, an ox team was distributing a line of sacks filled with the prepared fertilizers. Next came eight of the Daw Law cotton planters and guano distributors, so guaged as to distribute the desired quantity to the acre. These distributors deposit the preparation at the bottom of the seed furrow made by the double teams, being supplied as they passed the line of sacks by hands standing ready for that purpose.

Next followed the bedding force—thirty-two fine, fat, fast walking mules, pulling thirty-two of the Watt plows. With these four furrows are thrown to the enriched furrow, raising a flat, smooth, mellow bed, and leaving in the middle a small ridge.

The ground is now ready for the seed, which are deposited in the bed directly over the fertilizer, with the same planter that deposited the guano, and covered with a light harrow with one tooth on each side.

The seed thus planted come up in a line as straight as an iron rail, tangent, scarcely as broad as the top of a rail, and a little indented from the surface outside the harrow furrows. The next process is the splitting of the ridge in the middle of the row, which is done with a shovel just large enough to throw the soil to the opposite top of the furrows on each side of it. This ends the plowing and the hard work is over with.

As soon as the cotton is large enough, the whole force is supplied with light 26-inch sweeps, which are to run twice to the row, and just far enough from the cotton to lap one or two inches in the center. These sweeps merely skim the surface, never being permitted to sink to a greater depth than half an inch, and they throw only dirt enough to the cotton to fill the indenture made by the planter and the covering harrows, while they droop to the center of the row and fill the middle furrow. This leaves a low, slightly curved bed—the cotton being on the highest line.

The entire crop being thus gone through with, the sweeps are laid aside, the mules are turned in the lot to rest and recuperate, and all hands are mustered for the chopping process. When the chopping and weeding to a stand is completed, the hoes are laid aside no more to be used, and the sweeps are used only to keep the grass down by surface plowing.

Thus it will be seen that the main work for the crop is in the preparation of the land, and the planting; and that all subsequent work is above the roots of the plant, and so light that laborers and mules frolic and fatten through the summer.

In our next we shall give an account of Col. Lockett's preparation of fertilizers, and his mode of planting and cultivating corn; and follow with the kind of implements he uses, his hiring system, discipline, general management and results.

COTTON PLANTING.

[From the Cuthbert Appeal].

It is a proverb both trite and truthful "that a crop well planted is half made." This is especially exemplified in the cotton plant. If from neglect in the previous preparation of the soil, or sowing of the seed a bad stand is the result, no subsequent pains or replanting can repair the mischief. Where less than three-fourths of the crop appears above the surface, in most cases the farmer would do well to plough up and plant again *de novo*. Experience has shown that the replant is so much shaded by the older stalks as to produce but little.

Again, the delay occasioned in the regular routine of work whilst awaiting the germination of the supplied seed, frequently causes the grass to attain the mastery.

The practice of partially breaking the land, leaving the middles to be "split out" afterwards, is greatly to be deprecated. Sometimes a severe drought supervenes, and long months elapse before the plowshare can be made to penetrate the impacted surface; or excessive rains render deep plowing more injurious than beneficial.

No principle in agriculture is better established than the fact, that the soil for all crops should be carefully turned over in the winter or early spring, and pulverized thoroughly to a greater or less depth, as its tenacity may indicate. The after culture should be invariably shallow. We have seen the finest prospect marred by one injudicious plowing, after the cotton plant had taken on a heavy crop of fruit.

Half grown bolls form, and even small limbs under the withering effects of blight, in a few days strewed the earth's surface. The weed then put on a new growth and went all to leaf and switch.

From the first of April to the twentieth of that month may be regarded as the best period for cotton planting. Sown earlier, there is great risk from frost, or cold winds will dwarf and keep back the plant, or cause it to die out or become lousy. A later stage of the season will result in the too rapid growth of the weed, at the expense of the lower fruit, and exposes the crop to the ravages of the caterpillar.

When the commercial fertilizers are employed, and the proprietor cannot apply them with his own hand, the safer method is to manure in the hill, and use an exact measure to apportion the quantity distributed.

By checking off in four feet furrows with a scooter, and when planting coming in between the eye, an average width of two feet may be secured. Then open at right angles, very deep with two shovels, one following the other in the same furrow, and throw the guano from the measure, scattering it carefully at the intersecting points of the check and midway between. After burying the fertilizers under a thick coat of soil, the seed may then be deposited, and covered lightly with the board or hoe in the usual way.

The full benefit of the guano is thus assured to every plant in the field, and the farmer is spared the unsightly appearance of an irregular crop. Freedmen cannot be relied upon to distribute the fertilizers correctly. Some rows will be damaged by an excessive application, while others will receive little or none.

At the proper period the crop should be thinned by hand to two stalks in each hill, and ploughed the first time the narrow way. This will allow a careful selection of the most vigorous plants, and obviate all bruises from the hoe resulting in sore shins. We are persuaded that nearly every crop of cotton is injured by the usual chopping process, and frequently when there is much grass, the stand is ruined by the carelessness of the hoe hands. To avoid stooping to remove the grass about the roots of the plant, we have seen the indifferent freedmen cut out the entire hill, or throw it down by digging away the earth which supports it. Reduced thus to a horizontal position before the latetal roots have appeared, nine-tenths of the young weed will die out. We repeat, the greatest enemy to regular stands of cotton is careless chopping out with the hoe. Nor is much time gained by it, as one hand can thin out over an acre each day, and at the same time remove the grass at the roots, and leave the plants undisturbed and perpendicular.

The entire cultivation of the crop depends on the *first* working. The grass left behind then can with difficulty be eradicated subsequently. After that period, all will be plain sailing, as the several plowers succeed each other so rapidly that the young grass and weeds can be easily destroyed.

The Mania for Suicide—Its Prevalence in London.

In London the mania for suicide is spreading like contagion. It was only two weeks ago that the double mania, that of suicide and murder, came to a climax in the killing of a widow and her daughter by a man who immediately cut his own throat after cutting theirs. About the same time we hear that in Paris a baroness shoots her husband, her son and herself, in the space of as many seconds as there were victims.

At Birmingham a solicitor is found dead in his chamber, with his throat cut from ear to ear. Near the same place, and a few days later, the fragments of the dead body of a man were found on the railway, and the evidence went to show that he had thrown himself under the train in a fit of delirum tremens. An American poisons himself to death in Liverpool, and leaves explicit instructions for the disposition of his money and other possessions, saying his name was George Childs and that he had a brother at 98 Pearl street, Boston.

A noted horse-racer from London, called, from his great success in betting, "the Leviathan," cuts his throat in his bed, and another turfist throws himself out of a railway train and dies soon after being picked up. The former died flush, and no solution of his course is given but the intensity of the excitement in which he had lived for many years in the prosecution of his calling. The latter is said to have frequently referred to his "troubles" lately. The tension which these racers undergo must be something terrific, and gives their life a resemblance, in more than one sense, to that of the brutes they make their living out of. Another "Leviathan" by the name of Davis is dying, and another died last week, while the headlong career and final crash—financial and physical—of the Marquis of Hastings is fresh in public memory. The Devil makes short work of his more devout devotees—"noble" and ignoble. A young woman has a quarrel with her lover, plunges into the Medway, and is drowned. Some men were standing by at the time, and one of them said, "As she got herself in, she might get herself out." One of the Coroner's jury said he thought this "showed a want of manly spirit!"

At Windsor, under the shadow of the palace walls, a respected tradesman is found hung up by a cord in his shop. A physician comes, but life is beyond his reach. A lad at Northmolten asks his mother for a half penny. She refuses it. He threatens to hang himself, and does shortly after in the presence of several children, who give the alarm too late. At break of day, on Sunday, a man sends a bullet through his head in St. James Park—another suicide under the walls of the Royal palace. A news vender, in College street, pours oil over his body, sets fire to it, and is beyond rescue when discovered lying in bed, self-immolated on the funeral pyre. A sculptor forbids access to the model-room to one of his modelers, who becomes enraged and cuts his throat on the spot. The employer interferes, and is almost murdered for his pains. The latter is recovering but the former is dying. A woman kills her child, and remorse kills her. All this during about a fortnight of time.

Only about 5,000 tons of ice have so far been stored in St. Louis the past winter and spring. Over fifty thousand tons are said to be required there for city consumption alone.

Senator Sprague said in his last speech: "Nothing is more vicious and cowardly than five hundred thousand dollars, unless it is a million."

FURNISHING GOODS.

SOUTHERN FURNITURE HOUSE

M'KINNEY, BRYSON & CO.,

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

Furniture, Carpets,

CURTAIN GOODS, MATTRASSES, ETC.,

228 MAIN STREET.

March 13th, 1869.

50 Pieces English (Jno. Crossley & Son, Halifax), Tapestry Brussels Carpets. New Patterns.

75 Pieces Three-Ply, Two-Ply and other Qualities of Carpet.

60 Pieces Canton, White, Red and White Check, and Fancy Canton Mattings. Some Extra Fine.

25 Pieces Cocoa Matting.

$10,000 worth of Curtain Materials and Trimmings, English Damask Reps, French Terrys, Plain and Silk Stripes, New and Very Desirable Patterns, Brussels and Nottingham Lace Curtains, etc., etc.

We are just in receipt of the above Goods, selected with great care, especially for the Spring trade, and will be sold as low as the same qualities of Goods can be bought in New York city.

☞ Special attention given to Window Decorations.

mar14 McKINNEY, BRYSON & CO.,

PATENTS.

Warehouse Trucks.

PATENT SELF-LOADING TRUCK.

A POWERFUL MACHINE for handling heavy bales, barrels or boxes, saving the labor of one or two porters in depot, cotton yard or store. Call and examine at the office of

C. E. PEABODY & CO.,
apr16 252 Front Street.

MEDICAL.

THE

REMEDY OF THE AGE!

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS

CERTAINLY CURES

DYSPEPSIA,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

INDIGESTION IN ALL FORMS,

INTERMITTENT FEVER,

Fever and Ague,

And all Periodical Diseases.

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS,

RELIEVES

COLIC and FLUX!

CURES

COSTIVENESS!

PROVES AN INVIGORANT

Of a Mild and Delightful Character for Delicate Females;

ACTS AS AN

ALTERATIVE and TONIC

FOR FAMILY PURPOSES;

RECUPERATES

THE

WASTED AND DEBILITATED FRAME,

Strengthens

THE APPETITE,

AND IMPROVES THE

DIGESTIVE FORCES:

IT IS

UNLIKE ALL OTHER BITTERS,

Its basis being pure OLD BOURBON or Copper-distilled Whisky, while the body of all rival preparations is common raw Whisky or Alcohol, which is in highest degree deleterious to the System.

THIS FACT

Has of itself strongly commended it to the confidence of the public, and its usefulness has been attested by the unsolicited certificates of leading men in the Medical Profession and the holy Ministry.

Purify the Blood!

The most active, energetic, unfailing and rapid remedy known for those numerous diseases incident to an impure state of the blood is

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

This great Medicine stands without a rival. It is perfectly peerless. Manufactured with the utmost care from the purest and costliest materials, it has achieved a reputation for potency and thoroughness that places it in the front rank of popular remedies.

CURE IS GUARANTEED

IN EVERY CASE,

where the directions are followed, for those diseases, the most terrible to which the human body can be subject, namely:

SCROFULA

IN ALL ITS FORMS,

Every known variety of

CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS,

Or VENEREAL DISEASE,

NEURALGIA,

SKIN DISEASES,

No matter how old or inveterate,

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,

SCROFULOUS SORE EYES,

Glandular Swellings of the Neck,

Or Elsewhere.

CHRONIC CHILLS and FEVER,

TETTER,

WEEPING SORE LEG,

ULCERS of Every Kind,

PIMPLES ON THE FACE,

RINGWORM,

SCALD-HEAD,

Falling of the Hair,

OR ALLOPECIA,

WHITE SWELLING,

HIP-JOINT DISEASE,

Chronic Erysipelas,

AGUE-CAKE,

DROPSY Etc.

EDWARD WILDER.

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.,
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.,
G. W. JONES & CO.

MILLINERY.

C. DOHERTY,

MILLINERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS!

338 Main Street, Memphis.

HAVING just returned from New York, where I have made selections from the latest importations of FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

BONNETS AND HATS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Full Line of Silk and Satin Ribbons, Laces, Nettings and Crepes,

The selection of FLOWERS, ORNAMENTS, STRAW TRIMMINGS, etc., has never been surpassed in this market. The stock is complete in every department. C. DOHERTY,
mar28 338 Main street.

MILLINERY GOODS

—AND—

DRESS TRIMMINGS

—AT—

WHOLESALE.

VANCE & CO.,

261 Main Street—Opposite Court Square.

FLOWERS, Feathers, Laces, Crapes, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Illusions, Veils, Hair Nets, Hair Braids, Chignons, Rolls, Puffs, Hats and Bonnets, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Galoons, Braids, Linings, and all other Dress Trimmings.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

WILL find the most Complete Assortment of Ladies' and Children's TRIMMED Hats, at as Low Prices as they can be had ANYWHERE.

MILLINERS

Will here find the Latest Styles of Goods, a New York Prices, ALWAYS.
apr6

SPRING IMPORTATION

1869.

RIBBONS,

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS

Armstrong, Cator & Co.,

237 and 239 Baltimore St.,

BALTIMORE,

IMPORTERS and jobbers of Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, Velvet and Sash Ribbons, Bonnet Crapes, Silks and Satins, Illusions, Blondes, Laces, Ruches, Nets and Velvets, French Flowers and Feathers, Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats trimmed and untrimmed, Sundowns and Shaker Hoods

The largest stock of Millinery Goods in this country, and unequaled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

feb23

COKE.

GREAT REDUCTION.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST FUEL.

DESIRING the space it occupies for other uses, the

MEMPHIS GAS LIGHT CO.

Offer their present stock of Coke at the very low price of

Ten Cents Per Bushel,

Subject only to removal before 1st of May next. Compared with present prices of wood and coal,

Coke, at Ten Cents Per Bushel, is the Cheapest Fuel Ever Offered in This Market, and Those Who Use it Prefer it to Any Other.

For sale at the office of the Company and by coal dealers generally. apr1

STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

MEMPHIS OIL CAN MANUFACTORY.

G. W. SCOTT,

(Successors to Jukes & Scott,)

DEALER IN

STOVES, GRATES, MANTLES, Etc.

Also, have on hand, at all times, a good supply of

Coal and Aurora Oils

At Wholesale and Retail.

Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Etc.

336 Second Street, Memphis.

ROOFING, Guttering and general Job Work promptly executed and warranted. Refer, by permission, to John Overton, Jr., W. B. Greenlaw, S. Mosby and J. M. Provine.
je28 G. W. SCOTT.

PRODUCE.

PHILIP M. STANLEY. JAMES H. SMITH
GEO. W. SMITH.

STANLEY, SMITH & CO.,

GROCERS,

General Produce & Commission Merchants,

No. 7 Monroe Street.

Cooper Block, Memphis, Tenn.

Have on hand and for sale, at lowest prices:

Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Etc.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CONSIGNMENTS.

Your Patronage is respectfully Solicited.
apr7

Just Received,

Per Flatboats,

1,500 BALES CHOICE HAY,
1,200 Bbls. P. B. Potatoes,
500 Sacks Oats.

Foot of Washington Street.
DENIE & CO.,
apr10 41 South-Court Street.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WE wish to employ energetic Agents (male and female) to canvass for our new picture, "LOST CAUSE." Good agents are now making from $15 to $20 per day by the sale of this rare work of art. Any lady depending on her own exertions for support will find this a very profitable and attractive business. This new and beautiful picture has received the commendation of the press and public wherever shown, and especially from the survivors of the late struggle. Sample copies of this picture will be sent on receipt of the price, $3. For particulars address FITCH & LINDSEY, Publishers,
apr16 No. 75 Fourth St., Louisville, Ky.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S

DISPENSARY

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

Dr. Russell, No. 42 North Court Street, North side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the

Most Successful Physician

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases.

QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorrhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. ☞All consultations strictly confidential.

Office Hours from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 8 p.m.

DR. J. B. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
L. G. WARRAN, Secretary.

Treatisies on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. mar14

Hope for the Consumptive.

DR. GABBERT devotes his entire time to the treatment of Lung and Throat Diseases, and will refer applicants to a number of patients in and around the city, who are rapidly improving, and to several who have BEEN CURED in the last two months. Do not postpone your case because you feel better as the warm weather comes on. If you are not cured you will be much worse next winter. Your disease continues to progress in summer, but you do not feel it so sensibly. The best physician can do but little in this changeable climate to cure you during the winter. The summer is the time to effect the cure, and you should begin soon that you may be CURED, if possible, before next winter. If you have throat disease of some months standing, it will certainly pass into consumption if not cured.

Dr. Gabbert will show you certificates from those at a distance and refer you personally to patients in the city. For character he refers to J. M. Patrick, G. Falls, John Johnson, F. M. Cash, S. B. Norment, W. B. Greenlaw, M. J. Wicks, General N. B. Forrest, George M. Gill, Memphis; J. M. Howry, Rev. John N. Waddle, Rev. J. J. Wheat, M. J. Cook, Oxford, Mississippi; Rev. G. T. Stainbach, Columbus, Mississippi; Dr. Still, Jackson, Tennessee; Dr. M. A. Simmons, Iuka, Mississippi, and to many others if space would permit.

Patients can be treated at a distance by sending accurate description of the case.

Dr. Gabbert uses the remedies discovered by Dr. Tichener, of Canton, Mississippi.

Address, DR. L. W. GABBERT,
203 Main Street,
apr8 Memphis, Tenn.

COTTON FACTORS.

JOHN McLENNAN & CO.,

(Successors to Ashe, McLennan & Co.,)

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

280 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
feb14

ELASTIC JOINT

Iron Roofing

Can be applied by any one,

MANUFACTURED BY

SHOENBERGER & CO.,
apr1 15 Public Landing, Cincinnati.

CLOTHING.

SPROULE & McCOWN,

Manufacturers and Dealers

EXCLUSIVELY IN

FINE CUSTOM-MADE

CLOTHING

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Are now receiving the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

SPRING SUITS

ver brought to this market.

Having our own Manufactory at New York, and ample means to take every advantage of the market, we

CAN and WILL

—SELL AT—

NEW YORK PRICES.

SPROULE & McCOWN,

NO. 221 MAIN STREET

Under Worsham House,

mar14 MEMPHIS, TENN.

NOTICES.

OUR REAL ESTATE REGISTER

—AND—

Emigrant's Guide for 1869

NOW READY,

CONTAINS a large list Missouri Farms for sale, with accurate description, location, price, terms, name and address of the owner; with character of each county in Missouri; also, latest sectional maps of Missouri—being a valuable Guide to Emigrants. Sent to any address upon receipt of $1.

Address CONE BROTHERS,
South Fifth Street,
mar25 Saint Louis, Mo.

W. WYATT,

[SUCCESSOR TO E. LEWIS,]

No. 194 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Louisville, Kentucky.

MANUFACTURER OF

Silver and Wooden Show Cases,

DEALER IN

French and American Window Glass and Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, etc.

AGENT FOR WEATHER STRIPS.

apr11

GALLOWAY & ROYALL,

WORSHAM HOUSE.

BOARD, $3 PER DAY.

W. T. SWANWICK & CO.,

(Successors to Thomas J. Rice,)

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS,

DOORS, SASH and BLINDS,

ADAMS STREET,

Between Front and Levee, Opposite Bradley Block,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

feb20

INSURANCE.

INSURE

—WITH—

CROOK.

AGENCY ESTABLISHED, 1857.

None but Reliable and Prompt Paying Companies Represented.

All Losses Adjusted and Paid at this Agency.

ROOMS, 279 1-2 MAIN STREET.

feb19

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

New York Life Ins. Co.,

—ON THE—

31st Day of December, 1868.

Made in Conformity with the Laws of Tennessee.

NAME:

NEW YORK LIFE INS. CO.,

112 and 114 Broadway, New York.

ASSETS

Cash				$ 397,351 51
Real Estate in New York				1,028,806 59
Bonds and Mortgages				2,389,900 00
U. S. Securities	Par.	$2,954,500 00	Market value.	3,154,808 75
Stock of N. Y. City Bank		38,000 00		47,882 00
New York State Stocks		1,115,200 00		1,172,270 00
Other Stocks		70,000 00		41,300 00
Loans on Policies				1,257,735 62
Temporary Loans, secured by United States and other Stocks				408,100 00
Premium, due from agent (in course of transmission)				564,784 85
Deferred Premiums due subsequent to January 1, 1869				475,096 07
Interest accrued to January 1, 1869				60,449 54
Rents accrued to January 1, 1869				2,387 78
				$11,000,822 00

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due	$ 92,131 00
Losses unadjusted	18,780 00
Dividends payable on demand	624,456 96
Other claims	142 89
	$735,430 84

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK. } ss.

Morris Franklin, President, and William H. Beers, Actuary, of the New York Life Insurance Company, being severally duly affirmed and sworn, do severally depose and say, and each for himself says that the above statement of the said Company on the thirty-first day of December, 1868, is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge, information and belief.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WM. H. BEERS, Vice President and Actuary

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK. } ss.

Be it known, that on this twenty-fourth day of February, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, before me, J. Leander Starr, a Notary Public in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and sworn, residing in the city of New York, personally came MORRIS FRANKLIN and WILLIAM H. BEERS, who being by me duly affirmed and sworn, did depose and say, that the contents of the above affidavit by them subscribed were true according to the best of their knowledge, information and belief.

J. L. STARR, Notary Public.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, April 1, 1869. }

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original now on file in my office. G. W. BLACKBURN, Controller.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869. }

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the New York Life Insurance Company, located in New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that D. O'DELL and J. K. P. PRITCHARD, Agents of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said New York Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

[L.S.] G. W. BLACKBURN, Controller of Tennessee.

Managers of the Branch Office

AT MEMPHIS, TENN.,

No. 16 Madison Street

D. O'DELL, J. K. P. PRITCHARD

apr1

BLANK BOOKS of every description made by DALTON & PRICE, under Commercial Hotel.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNITED STATES

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,

OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,

On the First Day of January, 1869.

G. W. L. CROOK, Agent,
Memphis, Tenn.

The Company is located at Baltimore, Maryland.

CASH CAPITAL, all paid up............$250,000 00

ASSETS.

	par value	mk't value	
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	$148,000	$155,040	
Bank Stocks	26,900	30,650	
Railroad Bonds	35,000	39,000	
State Bonds	60,000	37,500	
Annapolis water bds	5,000	5,000	
	$289,900	$267,190	
Market value of Stocks and Bonds as above			267,190 00
Cash on hand, in Bank, in hands of Agents in course of transmission			69,572 62
Bills discounted			250 00
Real estate and office furniture			21,000 00
Bills receivable			93,289 32
Interest due and accrued on stocks and bonds			8,790 90
			$460,092 84

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted but not due	$26,140 71
Losses unadjusted (estimated)	12,548 77
All other Liabilities	16,874 37
Total Liabilities	$55,563 85

STATE OF MARYLAND, CITY OF BALTIMORE. } ss.

John W. Randolph, President, and Henry C. Jones, Secretary, of the aforesaid Company, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing is a full and true account of the affairs of said Company, on the day named, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

JOHN W. RANDOLPH, President.
H. C. JONES, Secretary.

W. S. GROTON, Justice of the Peace.
GEO. ROBINSON, Clerk of Superior Court.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869. }

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the United States Fire and Marine Insurance Company, located at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that George W. L. Crook, Agent of said Company, has complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said United States Fire and Marine Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tennessee.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Controller of Tennessee,
mar21 By PLUNKETT.

FOR SALE.

POSTPONEMENT

—OF—

HENDERSON COUNTY

Land Sale.

THE undersigned, who were appointed Commissioners by the Kentucky Legislature to superintendand conduct the "Henderson county Land Sale" of Willaim McLain, Esq., take this method of announcing to the public that the drawing of prizes in the enterprise has been postponed until the

First Day of September, 1869.

When on the 1st of October last the enterprise was laid before the public, it was confidently expected that it could be concluded by the 15th of January, 1869, the day fixed for the drawing, but several causes, none of which were anticipated and which could not be controlled by the Commissioners or by the owner of the property, combined to prevent it. Among these we may mention the failure to obtain printed matter at the time contracted for, the extreme stringency of the money market, and the distrust in the minds of the people of enterprises like this, induced by causes which are yet fresh in the recollection of the public.

Though tickets are now being rapidly sold, a sufficient number have not been disposed of to justify a transfer of the property without bringing loss upon the owner.

The farming lands embraced in the enterprise, nearly eight hundred acres of which are cleared and tillable, will be rented out for the present year—1869. Good bonds for the rent will be taken, and these bonds will be assigned to the persons who draw the said farms.

The money for the tickets sold is in the hands of the agents, and should any shareholder be dissatisfied with the postponement, his money will be refunded on the presentation of his ticket.

The undersigned think it will not be amiss to say in this connection that they have no pecuniary interest in the above enterprise, nor will they have in the future. They will not receive one cent for their services, and they do not now, and will not at any time, own, hold or control a single ticket in the enterprise; nor one dollar received from the sale of tickets will be used by them, nor can the owner of the property touch, use or control any part of it until after the drawing takes place; and should the enterprise, by any unforseen contingency, prove a failure, all money received from the sale of tickets will be promptly returned on presentation of the tickets to the agent from whom bought.

D. BANKS,
W. S. HOLLOWAY,
ROBERT T. GLASS,
E. L. STARLING,
GRANT GREEN,
W. S. ELANY.

mar2

St. Louis.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Fourth Street—From Olive to Locust.

I. B. GILDERSLEEVE, Proprietor

THIS Hotel, being Centrally Located, offers Many Inducements to the traveling public. feb19

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORRIST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return it empty bottles and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 281 Main street, Agent. Price, 5 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. jel

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Madison street property. A valuable business lot, situated on Madison street, near Second street, 25x148 feet is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. Apply to N. Smith, 42 Madison street, office of R. Newton Hart. apr1

WANTS.

WANTED—Twenty or thirty acres of land, within one mile of the city limits, for which will be exchanged a comfortable dwelling house on leased land, and CASH. Apply to 277 Front street, up stairs.
April 9, 1869. apr10

FOR RENT.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Large, airy and convenient sleeping rooms, suitable for business men, at 37 Adams street. "WILLETT'S." apr14

FOR RENT—Four two-story brick English basement houses, containing ten rooms each, No. 98, 92, 104, 106 Fourth street, now being put in thorough repair. To responsible, prompt paying tenants will be rented cheap. Apply to GEO. W. L. CROOK,
apr2 Ins. Agent, 279 Main street.

FOR RENT—Brick store house, with family rooms above, No. 145 Poplar street. To responsible and prompt paying parties will be rented cheap. Apply to GEO. W. L. CROOK,
apr2 Ins. Agent, 279½ Main street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE are authorized to announce WALKER WOOD, Esq., of Tipton county, as a candidate for Attorney General of the Circuit Court of the 15th Judicial Circuit, at the May election.

HENRY G. SMITH is a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, at the election to be held on the 26th day of May, 1869. mar27

HON. J. O. SHACKELFORD, having been called upon, by the Nashville Bar, to become a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Supreme Court, has accepted the call, and we are authorized to announce his name as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the middle division of the State, at the approaching Judicial election.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Hon. GEORGE ANDREWS, as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the Eastern Division, at the approaching judicial election. mar14

S. P. YEOMANS is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for the Municipal Court at the May election. mar21

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. W. P. BOND as a candidate for Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, at the ensuing election in May. mar24

EDITORS AVALANCHE—You are hereby authorized to announce me as a candidate for Attorney General of the Criminal Court at the forthcoming May elections, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention, should one be held. GEORGE E. STAHL.

WILLIAM WALLACE is a candidate for the office of Attorney General of the Criminal Court of Memphis, at the election in May.
Ledger copy. mar20

WE are authorized to announce G. P. FOUTE as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. GEORGE W. REEVES as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 15th Judicial Circuit at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce J. P. CARUTHERS as a candidate for the office of Chancellor of this county, at the election to be held in May next.

WE are authorized to announce ISAAC MORRISON, as a candidate for Judge of the Law Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election. mar14

TO the voters of the Criminal Court District—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election as Judge of that court, on the fourth Thursday in May.
mar14 J. T. SWAYNE.

THURSDAY, : : : : APRIL 22, 1869

We have felt deeply concerned at the sneaking and flagitious attempt by Congress to impose upon the people the fifteenth (so-called) amendment to the Constitution. We say we have felt concerned, because more than one innovation upon our time-honored institutions has succeeded through fraud, rascality or coercion. The system of government is to be changed and made to appear as the choice of the people! Is it so? Have the people been consulted? Have they been allowed to use their voices to say yea or nay? No. Although such a so-called amendment to the great fundamental rule was never agitated in their presence; although they were not consulted, and not so much vouchsafed as "by your leave," a fearful and ominous change is to be wrought in the Constitution, which the Providence (Rhode Island) *Journal*, a thorough Radical paper, well declares, "as amended, will clearly no longer be the Constitution which was adopted by our fathers." The same paper most truly asserts: "The champions of a particular theory of social rights have carried through the Senate (Congress) a change in the fundamental law, which strikes down any thing like local independence in State affairs, and abolishes all power in a State to protect itself against any social or political evils to which it may be especially exposed." This is the *sine qua non*, held out to Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, before they shall be re-admitted to their places in the Union, although the Supreme Court has just decided in regard to the last named State, that she is still in the Union and always has been since first admitted. This is the *amendment* that was sought to be forced through the Legislatures of the Northern States without consulting the people, taking advantage of a constitutional technicality to impose upon them a principle, known to be obnoxious, and at the same time beat down that great bulwark of freedom, the right of the States guaranteed by the Constitution, to manage and direct their own domestic concerns. It was to defeat the concurrence of the Indiana Legislature in this infamous proposition that the Democratic members resigned, and if pressed, will resign again. It was to open the eyes of the people to the true effect of the infamous scheme to revolutionize the Government, that the eloquent VOORHEES left his seat in Congress to address in person, his constituency. It was to effect the adoption of this atrocity, beyond all peradventure, that the unprincipled MORTON introduced his rascally resolution in the United States Senate, ignoring the respect due to State Constitutions, and enabling the majority of a Legislature to adopt the so-called amendment, though reduced below a quorum. Let us see what a Radical, not lost to all sense of right, thinks of this atrocity. The Providence *Journal*, from which we have already quoted, says:

> It in effect annihilates for all future time the power possessed by the States, under the Constitution as it is, to regulate their own institutions. Should this amendment be confirmed by the States, and go into effect, it cannot fail to work a very important change in the government and institutions of the country. States will be stripped of their peculiarities, and whatever be the character of their population for the time being, whether ignorant or instructed, whether transitory or permanent, they must conform, even in their State elections and administrations, to one and the same inexorable rule of unlimited suffrage. The article also annuls forever all special qualifications for holding office in any of the States, and will inevitably require very important alterations in several of the State Constitutions, as well as in the relations of all the States to the General Government. *It will prove by far the longest step that has thus far been taken toward consolidation of our political power and the* VIRTUAL OVERTHROW OF STATE INSTITUTIONS. When the Constitution was framed, the grand idea conspicuous in all the deliberations and discussions that were held, was that the General Government was to exercise over the internal affairs of the States only such powers as were essential to its own sovereignty. State Constitutions had a sanctity which was not to be invaded, except to meet some national necessity. The States, with their differences and peculiarities, were then deemed an important and essential part of our political system.
>
> * * * *
>
> Our political system is very much modified by its operation, and with the facility which will thus be introduced, of making still further changes, it is impossible fully to estimate, or even to anticipate the ulterior consequences that are likely to flow from it.

Some of the State Legislatures, "with most commendable alacrity," betrayed their constituents, and confirmed the so-called amendment. But, thank heaven, not enough to ratify it, and they will have to face their constituents who may not feel inclined to ratify their rascality, but it is to be hoped will, in a sufficient number of cases, send Representatives of a different *caste*, who can repeal the obnoxious provision before it is too late. If, however, the number required by the Constitution do ratify it, then the publication of the *Imperialist* was not commenced a day too soon, and after the centralization and consolidation of a usurping Congress shall be completed, expunging the vestiges of Constitutional protection, we shall indeed be on a rapid march to empire. With the ratification of the so-called Fifteenth Amendment, there will be no limitation to Congressional power, which, in fact, for four years past has been the absorbing authority of the United States, under the two-thirds rule. How can the iniquitous so-called amendment be resisted? A distinguished Radical, who writes to the New York *Times* over the signature of "A Veteran Observer," furnishes the following points:

> I turn now to the constitutional points, which are momentous enough to excite some attention. I asked how that amendment can be enforced. You say, if I recollect, the same as in other cases of amendment. But do you recollect any case in which an amendment has been enforced? Have you enforced the fourteenth amendment? And if Georgia refuses to enforce it, what do you propose to do? You cannot march an army to enforce the Constitution, where it requires State action; for the resistance will be negative, not active. There will be no rebellion, no violation of the laws. Suffrage depends on the State constitution, and requires State laws to enforce it. Suffrage requires time, place, residence and various circumstances to be determined by State laws. To suppose that all these are to be determined by Congress would be so monstrous that I am not prepared to see any party attempt it, and am perfectly sure it would overturn any party. It would be as great a change in our Government as that when the Roman Consul became Imperator.
>
> You ask me how the State is to resist? Simply by *vis inertiæ*; and that is simply enough. Let a State refuse to act on that amendment and it is then at an end. If you can get an excuse for treating a State as in rebellion, you could do what all the Cæsars of the world have done, march an army in to overturn its institutions. But you will not have that. You will be reduced to the mandamus of the Supreme Court; and what is that against a State? I will tell you what it is worth, exactly. Nearly forty years ago, in the case of Worcester vs. State of Georgia (perhaps the title is not right), the case was decided in favor of the Indians and against Georgia. The Supreme Court issued its process and Georgia paid no attention to it, and the court was utterly unable to enforce its decision; and nothing can enforce a decision of the court against a State except by the arm of the United States, which in this case you cannot employ. The *vis inertia* of a State is sufficient to set the Fifteenth Amendment at defiance. But I raised another question, and I beg you to consider it. Have amendments to the Constitution no limits? Can an amendment to the Constitution destroy that which made the Constitution? It must be plain as daylight that no amendment can be made which creates or destroys something which was without the bounds of the Constitution. It is contrary to the meaning of the word amendment. A thing cannot be amended into some other thing. The Constitution did not undertake, nor the States grant the power, to change their organic elements. Take, for example, the State of New York. It was one of the thirteen original members of this Government. What was New York? It was a civil community, composed of certain individual citizens recognized and defined by the law. Now that was the organic element of the Government known as New York, then an independent State. Now suppose all the other States make an amendment to the Constitution by which three hundred thousand Chinese are made members of the civil community of New York, and which by the laws of New York could not be members of the civil community—have they any right to do that? Can an amendment to the Constitution destroy the organic elements of a State and reduce it to a mere creature of Congress?

This writer is no other than EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, the *veteran* of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who has been a life-long Republican, but is not *radical* enough to swallow this vile infraction on the Constitution in the shape of the Fifteenth Amendment. It cannot be that Chief Justice CHASE favors this assault upon the rights of the States, for his whole executive career as Governor of Ohio showed that he was most pertinaciously and religiously opposed to any innovation upon the legitimate rights of the States by the General Government. The Legislature of Missouri overreached, while it disgraced, itself, in its *hurry* to ratify the amendment, by adopting the wrong resolution, and will have the matter to do over again after hearing from their constituents. We most earnestly hope that the infliction may be spared the country, and that if the Democracy shall be found unequal to the task of strangling the serpent, there may be enough Radicals who are not entirely lost to the love of country and the great principles of liberty, to aid them to preserve the main feature of our Government, in maintaining that cardinal declaration which limits the action of Federal power to delegated specifications and reserves all else to the States and the people.

IN connection with the article of Major W. J. SYKES, on the subject of manufacturing in Memphis, we will give one or two extracts, from a recent able address of Hon. A. MURDOCK, before the Planters and Manufacturers' Association of Mississippi, at its last meeting in Jackson:

> Mississippi produced, of cotton in 1860, $43,273,980. The valuation of farm implements and mules was $195,644,210. Her slave population was 436,631; allowing only one-half of that number to have been used in the production of cotton, they earned about $198 per head, and out of which they had to be supported.
>
> Massachusetts, with capital invested in cotton manufacturing $33,300,000, and 34,988 operatives produced $21,967,520, of which she paid for labor $7,221,156, or $206 50 per head, leaving a net profit of $14,746,364, or $413 per head. Thus the cotton manufacturer, with only about one-sixth of the capital and one-sixth of the labor, produced one-half as much as the planters of Mississippi, besides supporting the operatives, while the planter had to sustain from his earnings. * * * *
>
> Cotton can be manufactured cheaper here than in New England, for two reasons: 1st—The raw material is at our door, and costs less money. 2d—The labor is cheaper.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> As to the second proposition, that labor is cheaper, it is assumed that the price of labor is and must be proportioned to the cost of living. Now we can feed, clothe, house and warm the operatives at less cost than it can be done in New England. During eight months in the year his family need no shoes, with but little clothing, and that of the lighter and cheaper sort. Houses can be built with our abundant and cheap material, the entire cost of which will be little if any more than would be the ground upon which it stands if in New England. During eight months in the year he will need no fuel except for cooking purposes, and during the other four months only a comparatively small quantity, and this he can have for the cutting and hauling. Provisions, so far as he has occasion to purchase, are cheaper, while he can have large gardens, which in our climate will furnish a good share of the living for his family. It is not too much to say that he can sustain himself and family at three-fourths of what it would cost in New England.

PUBLIC assemblages are queer things, and, like white men, are sometimes said to be "very unsartain." The other night, when the "Hunter-skunks" were convoked on the bluff, for the organization of their wing of the Radical forces, one of the planks in their platform was the nomination for Governor of that sweet and savory morsel of humanity, or more justly that caricature on political aspirants, "Sugar HAMILTON." With the crowd of darkeys, whose ivory shone in the fitful light of the flickering torches, the appreciation of the saccharine gentlemen was of the consistency of molasses, and about the color. The peculiar qualifications of "Sugar HAMILTON" were extolled. There was no limit to laudation. The brightest and tallest feather in his cap was the fact that he had appropriated to his own uses and abuses, the sugar of rebels; and they hooted the idea that it was any disgrace that an action for perjury hung over him. He never turned his back on a nigger (and they might have added, if he could get the advantage or make anything out of him), and was the very man for the place occupied by Massa BROWNLOW! There was no discount on him!! His nomination was carried with a rush. Just at this time a square-built, chunky-looking darkey was observed making tracks in the direction of the crowd, and the shortness of his breathing and the asthmatical sound it had, told largely of the struggles he had made to be in time to prevent a political *faux pas*. Arriving at the ground, and learning that "Sugar" HAMILTON had been nominated for Governor, he appealed to them "with baited breath," to "take back dat ar denomination, as dat man war 'sidin' over de meetin' of de low white trash scalawags and carpet-baggers in de ole cotton shed." Here was "confusion worse confounded"—a dilemma that admitted of no delay. The recreant renegade must be visited with speedy denunciation, and the enlightened assemblage (with torches) resolved that he was unfit for the elevated position of representing such a constituency in the Gubernatorial chair. Alas! for "Sugar" HAMILTON—his honors were of brief duration—as brief as his term of service in Congress. There is this moral to the "secoud sober thought" of the Radicals on the Bluff: JIMMY GALLAGHER, and the other aspirants for judicial robes, must have felt greatly relieved when the infliction of such an honor was removed by the nominating body who selected them. They did not seem to feel it, though, and perhaps, if canvassed severely, would admit that, in their opinion, notwithstanding his stealing and his perjury, the very dark "Sugar," (which is said to contain monstrous impurities,) is as good as any other man, especially of the cotton-shed persuasion.

THE other day the twilight Radical organ, in the exercise of the severe virtue for which that institution is preeminently conspicuous, announced that "we," (the editors, proprietors, etc., of course,) did not attend the JOHNSON banquet, though provided with "complimentaries" by the committee. The tickets sent to each newspaper contained its name, and it happens that *one* of those furnished the twilight Radical organ was taken up by the doorkeeper. Did the conductors of that sheet, in the exercise of the severe virtue we have already commended, turn an honest penny or two by selling the ticket; was one of the aforesaid conductors really there without knowing it; or—what? The tickets show every daily paper in the city to have been represented. We call on the twilight organ to produce its two tickets, if they were not used.

OPIUM EATING.

The Fearful Extent of the Practice in New York—Opium Among Ladies—Its Use by Men.

New York Correspondence of the Rochester Chronicle.]

The use of the pernicious drug is not confined to the men; there are hundreds and thousands of women who are in the daily habit of intoxicating themselves with it, and they are found in all grades of society, but chiefly among those who are not dependent upon their own exertions for their support. Some of the drug stores up-town and in Brooklyn sell more opium to women than to men, the latter buying chiefly at the down-town shops. Not long ago a lady of one of the first families was arrested on the street for drunkenness, and locked up in one of the station-houses. She had all the appearances of being intoxicated, and the police very naturally concluded that she was of the fair but frail class, and the best thing to do with her was to lock her up. It turned out on investigation that she was wholly innocent of having swallowed fusil oil or anything of the sort, but had only been indulging in opium. The affair was hushed up, and the name of the lady did not appear in print. Two or three cases like this have occurred, and some of the police say that they have made several arrests under the mistaken impression that their subjects were suffering under too heavy stress of whisky. A very few of the ladies who use opium venture into the street while under its influence, and the fact that these arrests occur in public shows that the habit is very widely spread. Many of those addicted to it conceal the fact from their nearest friends, while others are in the habit of meeting in little parties and having a social chew, just as some of the ladies down South used to indulge in social "dips." Opium takes the place of snuff, and the parties generally get up to a high pitch of enthusiasm. As opium does not lead to a head-breaking and combative intoxication like whisky or other strong drink, the fair creatures do not, save in rare cases, disturb their neighbors while at these opium seances. An exception is sometimes found; there was one a few months ago, when the female inmates of a house on Fourteenth street fell to pulling each other's hair, and committing other breaches of propriety while under the influence of opium. But then it must be remarked that they were not, at best, the possessors of good characters.

Men make less concealment of the opium habit than women, and from their more frequent mingling in business affairs they are more liable to detection. I know several men in business who are in the habitual use of opium, and generally carry neat little lumps in their pockets. The use of the drug gives them a certain nervousness of manner, which is probably the first sign to be discovered. Any metropolitan reader of this can probably call to mind from one to half a dozen men he has met whose manner indicates that they are no strangers to opium. I know two editors who use a great deal of the drug; one has not yet impaired his faculties with it, though he will do so before long; the other has taken so much of the narcotic that his brain is stupefied and his thoughts often wander. Still he writes well and often brilliantly, and none who read his productions would imagine that they came from a head that is frequently more than two-thirds insensible, while the body to which it belongs is in full activity.

THE PAST AND FUTURE OF MEMPHIS.

The Population and Indebtedness.

In 1835 the population of Memphis was 1,200, in 1840 between three and four thousand, and it was last year (39,396) thirty-nine thousand three hundred and ninety-six. I have no means of ascertaining what was the value of real estate in this city in 1840 but presume it did not exceed one or two million. The value of real estate in the city at this time is estimated at $36,000,000. The liabilities of the city on the first of January 1869, were $4,416,879 62, which included the estimated expenses for this year. Deduct this amount from the assessed value of real estate in the city and the account would stand

Real estate	$36,000,000 00
Liabilities	4,416,879 62
Balance	$31,583,120 38

A balance would thus be left, after paying all the liabilities of the city, of $31,583,120.38. This does not include the assets owned by the city, which amount to nearly as much, nominally, as the liabilities. In order to discharge this indebtedness a heavy tax must be imposed, unless some means can be devised by which the value of the property may be increased. If the real estate in the city could be increased to ($100,000,000,) one hundred millions, then the city would be much more able to pay its indebtedness than it now is. Suppose, for instance, by the expenditure of three millions of dollars the value of real estate should be increased to ($100,000,000,) one hundred millions, the account would then stand thus:

Value of Real Estate	$100,000,000 00
Liabilities	7,416,879 62
Balance	$92,583,120 38

It would be much easier for a city having real estate worth $100,000,000, to pay a debt of $7,000,000, than for a city whose real estate was worth only $36,000,000 to pay a debt of $4,000,000. It is true a city with a population of 100,000 would require a greater expenditure every year to defray the expenses of the city government, than a city having only 38,000 inhabitants; but the annual expenditures would be relatively small, and the ability of the city would be much greater to pay its liabilities. It thus appears that a judicious expenditure of money would really increase the financial ability of the city, and would tend to decrease, rather than to increase, taxation.

When in 1850 Memphis commenced her railroad system, the value of real estate did not exceed five millions of dollars, and the number of inhabitants was only 12,000. Since that time, although we have had a terrible war of four years duration, and although the country trading with and tributary to Memphis has been desolated, and the labor system very much deranged, if not destroyed, yet the population has increased to 39,396, and the value of real estate to thirty-six millions.

If the four railroads already completed have done so much for Memphis under all these adverse circumstances, what will the roads now projected, and which are sure to be built if Memphis will do her part, not contribute to the growth and prosperity of this city? It is difficult for the imagination to conceive what will be the future greatness of this city if the proper measures are adopted to bring out her yet undeveloped capacity.

MEMPHIS AS A MANUFACTURING CITY.

There is no reason why Memphis may not become the most important manufacturing city in the West when her various lines of railroad are completed. There is at the present time a large amount on labor in this city unemployed which might be profitably used in manufacturing establishments of various kinds. Cotton and woolen factories, planing mills, foundries and machine shops might all be established in this city with great profit when our communications with the interior are fully completed. We can then obtain our coal and provisions as cheap as they can be obtained at any of the cities higher up the river. Even now iron is shipped from Fayette county, Alabama, to St. Louis, Missouri, over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and found to be equal to any used in that city. This iron is near the line of the completed railroad from this city through the coal and iron regions of Alabama. Thus iron can be brought to Memphis over that road much cheaper than it is now transported to St. Louis. It is now hauled in wagons to Columbus, Mississippi, a distance of twenty-five miles, and thence shipped by rail to St. Louis. Coal now delivered during last year in Cincinnati at from twelve to thirteen cents per bushel. The retail price for the same coal was from eighteen to twenty cents per bushel. When our communications are opened with the coal mines of Alabama, either by means of a railroad from Tuscumbia, Alabama, to Elyton, Alabama, or from Aberdeen, Mississippi, to Elyton, Alabama, we will be able to get coal in this city at as low figures as those above mentioned. Cheap fuel and abundant labor are necessary to success in manufacturing. These we can have with the proper exertions. Another advantage that Memphis will enjoy in a few years will be abundant grain crops in the South. The labor necessary to raise cotton on a large scale is constantly decreasing. In the place of extensive cotton fields which can only be cultivated by manual labor, there will be fields of wheat, rye, barley, and other small grain, which can be cultivated by machinery and improved implements of husbandry, with but comparatively little manual labor. The uplands of Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee will be devoted to grain crops, because they will be unable to get labor to cultivate them in cotton. Not only this, but the Mississippi river bottom lands will be found to be admirably adapted to the raising of grain. The finest and heaviest wheat in the United States will be grown eventually in the bottom lands of the Mississippi. Last year wheat grown in West Tennessee commanded the highest price in St. Louis, and was sold in the month of May at seven dollars per bushel. Much of the wheat grown in West Tennessee will weigh seventy pounds to the bushel, and with proper care and attention it can be made as sure a crop here as in any of the Northern States. The lands now waste will be converted into pastures and grain fields, and thus an immense amount of manual labor be dispensed with. In the Mississippi bottoms a crop of wheat can be sown and harvested sufficiently early to plant a crop of corn, thus getting two crops from the same land in one year. Wheat may be sown in the Mississippi bottoms so late in the fall and harvested so early in the spring or summer as to enable the laborers to escape the malarious diseases incident to that climate.

The amount of wheat received in Cincinnati in 1865 was 708,983 bushels, and the average price during that year was $2 314, whilst in this city the amount received was only 5,653 sacks. This state of things cannot last long from the causes which have been mentioned above.

Marble has been discovered in West Tennessee, near the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, equal to the finest Marble in East Tennessee, and this will also add to the manufacturing ability of this city. A great deal of labor now here that cannot be otherwise employed can be used in cotton and woolen factories, to say nothing of other establishments. The lands in the vicinity of Memphis are cheaper than in the vicinity of any large city, and this is another advantage she has as a site for factories. These facts all show that Memphis is destined to become a great grain, as well as cotton market, and that with cheap fuel and food, and with abundant labor, she will surpass any city in the West in manufacturing.

—WM. J. SYKES.

Mrs. George Geis, a member of the family in Hamilton, Ontario, who were poisoned about six weeks ago by eating pork containing *trichinia spiralis*, died on Thursday.

The Clarksville (Va.) *Tobacco Plant* says that the purchases of real estate in that neighborhood by Northern settlers within a few days past will reach the sum of $200,000.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON.

More Nominations—Pennsylvanians Coming South—The I. O. O. F. Celebration—Confirmations, Etc.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following nominations were sent in to-day: John H. Hutchinson, of Arkansas, Minister resident to the Sandwich Islands; J. S. Pollock, Postmaster at Little Rock, and several Quaker appointments to Indian agencies.

A delegation of a dozen Pennsylvanians, headed by Col. J. W. Forney, had an interview with the President to-day. They leave to-morrow on an extended tour South, to examine into the condition of country, its prospects, resources, wants and disposition toward the Government.

About forty Revenue officers in various districts of the United States were removed to-day. The commissions of a large number of Collectors, Appraisers and Surveyors, lately confirmed by the Senate, were to-day sent to the President for his signature.

Office-seekers flock to the Treasury and other Executive offices to-day, having heard that appointments were being made.

Secretary Boutwell has authorized heads of Bureaus in the Treasury Department to grant leaves of absence to Odd Fellows, at their discretion, to attend the forthcoming celebration in Philadelphia.

Senatorial confirmations: James R. Partridge, Minister to Venezuela; J. T. Caffrey, Secretary of Legation to Russia; Adam Badeau, Assistant Secretary of Legation to London.

The Foreign Committee will report against the confirmation of Pile as Minister to Brazil, and J. Carlisle as Minister to Stockholm.

NEW YORK.

Senator Fenton to Sue Newspapers for Libel—The Secretary of State on Filibustering.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A Brooklyn paper says Senator Fenton intends to sue the *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post* for libel, and lays damages at half a million dollars.

The *Herald's* special says the Spanish Minister called on Secretary Fish yesterday and demanded a proclamation against filibustering. The Secretary promptly declined, saying that, as the Insurgents had the Provisional Government he saw no reason for hindering persons from taking up arms in their service. The Spanish Minister some days since promised full reparation for insults to the United States flag by Spaniards in Cuba. Yesterday he informed the Secretary he had not heard from his Government on the subject when the Secretary told him war would be declared if an answer was not soon forthcoming.

A new building in Jersey City was entirely demolished by wind this morning, and eight or ten carpenters buried among the ruins.

CHICAGO.

Eight and a Half Days from San Francisco—"Not for Joseph."

CHICAGO, April 21.—Mr. Sylvester Morny arrived in this city this p.m. via Pacific Railroad, eight and a half days from San Francisco, including nine hours staging, thirty-eight hours delay in making connections, and three hundred and thirty miles on slow moving construction trains. On the 17th there was but fifty miles to build, which would be completed by the first of May, thus forming a continuous line of railroads across the continent from Eastport to San Francisco, a distance of thirty-five hundred miles.

Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, writes from Peoria, Illinois, that the story set afloat recently by the papers that he had died is untrue. He thinks he still lives.

ST. LOUIS.

Terrible Accident from a Falling Floor.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—While the rubbish of an old building on Olive street, between Second and Third streets, was being hauled away this morning, the flooring upon which a team and wagon were standing gave way, and the wagon and three men were precipitated into the cellar beneath. The falling of the floor brought down a portion of the standing wall which fell upon and buried the men. One man, named Mike Delaney, was killed; another was badly cut about the face and head and a rib or two broken, and a third escaped with but a few scratches.

NASHVILLE.

Election Proclamation Amended to Include Judge and Attorney General of the Memphis Municipal Court.

NASHVILLE, April 21.—Governor Senter issues a proclamation to-morrow, so amending a former proclamation ordering judicial elections, as to authorize the election of a Prosecuting Attorney and Judge of the Municipal Court of Memphis.

Charley Barnes, a little four year old, was run over by the street car this evening, and had one leg badly crushed.

FOREIGN.

MILAN, April 21.—The Government has discovered another formidable Magyar conspiracy in this city. Papers which were concealed by the revolutionists, and which give details of the conspiracy, were unearthed and seized, together with a large amount of ammunition, etc. A number of the leaders have been arrested.

BERLIN, April 21.—The Prussian Government has instructed its Ambassador at Paris to thank Marquis De La Valiette, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, for his pacific sentiments expressed by him in his speech of the 10th instant in the Corps Legislatif.

BALTIMORE.

Decision of Judge Chase in the United States Circuit Court.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning, in the case of Kimberly vs. Butler, Chief Justice Chase sustained the demurrer of plaintiff's to defendant's plea in abatement of privilege from arrest as a member of Congress, and decided that the word arrest, as used in the Constitution, means an arrest or detention by force with a view to imprisonment, and not to extend to the process of summons in a civil suit. The argument then continued on other pleas.

LOUISVILLE.

Reports from the Storm.

LOUISVILLE, April 21.—Telegrams from New York, New England and the Canadas report very extensive rains and the country almost submerged. The destruction to property is reported as being very great.

RICHMOND.

Ex-Governor Wise Dangerously Ill.

RICHMOND, April 21.—Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise has been ill in this city for several days, and to-night is not expected to recover.

THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Arrived—Kellogg, Great Republic, and Luminary. Departed—City of Cairo and Lizzie Gill. Weather clear and pleasant.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Departed—Alice Dean, and Minnesota. River rising with twenty-four and a half feet in the channel. Clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, April 21.—Up—Mary Houston, 10 p.m. yesterday, Luminary, at midnight, and Groesbeck at 9. Down—Belle Lee, 6 a.m. River rose fifteen inches. Weather clear and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—Departed—Bismarck, for St. Louis, Swallow, for Cincinnati. Arrived—Magenta.

Forty-First Congress—First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Mr. Wilson called up his resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, with the consent of the Columbian Government, to cause further surveys to be made for a railway or ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. After debate the resolution was laid over, in order to put it in a more acceptable form.

Mr. Anthony reported from the Committee on Printing that they had made a contract with Bailey and Rives for reporting Congressional proceedings, and explained how it would effect a saving of $18,000 yearly from present rates.

Mr. Carpenter called up his resolution calling on several heads of departments for information as to the number of clerks employed by them, where they came from, and who recommended them, etc. The resolution gave rise to lively debate about the general question of appointments.

Mr. Abbott offered an amendment, providing that appointments shall be made according to State population, which opened a wider range of debate, and caused a discussion on the relative rights of the North and South.

Mr. Sawyer asserted that the Democratic State of Kentucky had received more appointments in the Departments than the entire Republican South, and said he had been told, by a member of the Cabinet, that the Senators from the reconstructed States must remember that the white Republican vote of the South was very small.

The Senate at half-past ten o'clock went into executive session.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Cotton unchanged; uplands, 28½@28¾c. Flour, 50@10c lower. Whisky, 90c. Wheat, $1 36@1 38. Corn, 80@84c. Rye quiet. Coffee quiet. Sugar, 11½@12c. Molasses dull.

Money—In liberal supply and fair demand at 7 per cent. on call. Currency is flowing here quite freely. Sterling firm, 8½@8¾ for sixty-days and 9@9¼ for sight. Gold firmer; opened at 134¾, advanced to 134¾, fell to opening rate and closed at 134½. Clearances, $105,000,000. State bonds firm and advanced; old Tennessees, 69¾@70c; new, 68¾@68¾.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—Cotton—middlings scarce, 28¼c. Sales, 2,600 bales. Receipts, 694 bales. Exports, 63 bales. Gold, 134½. Sterling, 45; New York sight, ½@¾c premium. Flour dull; super, $5 70; XX, $6 12; XXX, $6 50. Corn steady; white, 76@78c; yellow, 80@85c. Oats declined, 70c. Bran, $1 50. Hay firm; prime, $28. Pork, $32@32 25. Bacon firm, 13½, 14¼ and 17½c. Lard dull and unchanged. Sugar in good demand; common, 9@10c. Molasses scarce; fermenting, 52c. Whisky and coffee unchanged.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Flour and grain firm and unchanged. Whisky, 90c. Pork, $31. Bulk meats held'at 12½@14¼c. Bacon, 13¾, 16½ and 17c; hams, 18¾c. Lard, 18½c. Sugar, 13¾@15c. Butter, 33@37c. Eggs, 15@16c. Clover seed, $16; timothy, $4 50. Coffee 24@25c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Flour, $4@5 25. Wheat, $1 80@1 70. Corn, 64½@67c. Oats, 62@66c. Barley, $1 75@1 90. Rye, $1 25@1 28. Whisky, 87c. Sugar, 12½@13¾c. Molasses, 75c. Pork, $31. Bulk shoulders, 12c. Bacon, 13¼, 16¾ and 17c. Lard, 17½@18c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, April 21.—Tobacco—sales 125 hhds at $3 25@13 50. Corn, 68c. Oats, 67@68c. Flour, $5 50@6. Pork, $32 50. Lard, 18¾c. Whisky, 91c. Wheat, $1 45@1 55. Hay, $20 50@21.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and firm. Wheat, $1 03½. Corn, 58¾c. Oats, 39¾c. Rye, $1 17@1 17½. Whisky, 89c. Barley, $1 50@1 55.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 21.—Consols closed at 93¼@93¾. Bonds, 80¾.

FRANKFORT MARKETS.

FRANKFORT, April 21.—United States 5-20's closed at 87¼.

HAVRE MARKETS.

HAVRE, April 21.—Cotton on spot 146f; afloat, 143f.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—Cotton easier, uplands, 12@12¼d. Orleans, 12¼@12¾d. Sales 7,000 bales.

General Stoneman has started for California.

Mrs. J. P. Weire was accidently burned to death in Vicksburg the other day.

No eruption has taken place from Vesuvius for over a month, and yet columns of smoke are still rising from its craters.

Work on the New Eagle and Phœnix cotton factory, at Columbus, Georgia, has been commenced. It is estimated that the building will cost $65,000, and will run 20,000 spindles.

There are now said to be about four thousand hands employed on various portions of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, a large majority of them being freedmen.

Sidney Smith compared married people to a pair of shears, "so joined that they cannt be separated, often moving in opposite directions, yet always punishing any one who comes between them."

Dr. Strausberg, the James Fisk of Prussia, is now worth over fifteen million thalers. In 1860 he was hardly worth as many cents, and there are plenty of people in Berlin who believe that he will be penniless again at no distant day.

New Advertisements.

SADDLERY.

H. M. FERGUSON, J. M. PRIVETT.
FERGUSON & PRIVETT,
—DEALERS IN—
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
—AND MANUFACTURERS OF—
SADDLES and HARNESS,
No. 220 Main Street.
mar13

ATTORNEY AT LAW

T. B. MICOU,
Attorney at Law,
NO. 19, MADISON STREET,
(Room 3, up stairs,)
MEMPHIS, ... TENN.
apr22

GROCERS.

GALBREATH, STEWART & CO
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cotton Factors,
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
NO. 11 UNION STREET,
Stonewall Block, Memphis.

HAVE on hand and are now receiving one of the largest stocks of groceries ever brought to this market, which they offer for sale to the TRADE at the lowest market rates. They enumerate in part:

200 hhds. 1 a Sugar (all grades),
250 bbls. and 1-2 bbls. Molasses,
300 sacks Rio and Java Coffee,
700 bbls. Flour (all grades),
300 pkgs. Lard,
300 boxes Tobacco,
300 boxes Candles,
400 kegs Nails,
50 bbls. fine Bourbon Whisky,
100 bbls. common "
100 cases Snuff,
Mess and Bulk Pork, Bacon,

And every article usually kept in their line. ☞ The attention of the trade is respectfully invited to their stock. apr22

SOUTHERN
Hoop-Skirt Manufactory.
198 1-2 Main st., Near Washington.

I HAVE now ready the largest assortment of the popular jointless skirts, comprising every fashionable style and every length and circumference. These skirts, excelling in elasticity and lightness all skirts brought from the East, are manufactured in the Southern Hoop-skirt Manufactory only, are patented, and have printed on the belts the firm name. I recommend them especially to merchants who wish to sell a first-class skirt. Special sizes made to order. Fanner Bustles in every size.
mar21 LOUIS LANGE.

New Advertisements.

THE LIFE OF THE FLESH
—IS IN—
THE BLOOD.

PHYSICIANS, after carefully examining the component parts of Rosadalis, will find them to be Alterative, Diuretic, Diaphoretic and Tonic in their nature, and, therefore, will have no hesitation in recommending it to patients suffering with impurities of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. No medicine has ever been

R

before the public endorsed by so many physicians. There has always been a prejudice among professional men against patent nostrums, claiming, as they do, to cure everything; and this prejudice is

DAILY AVALANCHE.

THURSDAY, : : : : : APRIL 22, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

Notice to Subscribers.—When papers are marked with an X the time will expire with the next number. tf

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places and hotels:
Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
mWilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Stacey House, Nashville.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Henrie House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. James Hotel, New Orleans, La.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.
Scruggs House, Corinth, Miss.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

The WEEKLY AVALANCHE is one of the most complete papers published in the South, and, at the price, is the cheapest—only two dollars per annum. Our list of subscribers is daily increasing rapidly, and while thankful to our friends, who take such an interest in our success, we feel determined to put forth new efforts and zeal and enterprise to meet the growing demands and improved tastes of the reading and business public.

Sand's Ale Depot, No. 3 Howard's Row.

New goods at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s.

Real lace points. Menken Bros. tf

Dress trimmings at Mrs. M. C. Hunter's, 247 Main street. 4t

The place to get an elegant meal is the St. Charles.

Martin Walt & Co., have in store large amounts of mess pork, flour and whisky, low to the trade.

ANOTHER RACE.—Persons visiting the city to attend the races we respectfully refer to the St. Charles Eating House, corner Second and Jefferson streets, as the best place, by far, to get a good meal. Strangers, customers, and the public generally, are solicited.
WARDLAW & KINGDON, Proprietors.
4t

In addition to our new and excellent stock of dress goods, we open to-day a complete line of Paris kid gloves, in all colors and shades, at $1 25, and a new stock of ladies' and children's parasols at reduced prices. No one should buy a fashionable dress, before having seen the latest, at Herzog & Bro's., 294 Main street, in Clark's Marble Block.

PERSONAL.—Thomas B. MacDonough, of Spalding, Bidwell & MacDonough, is at the Overton.

The following were at the Worsham House yesterday: Colonel C. R. Abbott, Tennessee; Colonel D. H. Cooper, Washington, D. C.; Colonel Alexander Rainey, Bolivar; C. E. Coffin, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. J. Floyd and family, Mississippi.

Bargains at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

Great reduction in dress goods.
tf MENKEN BROS.

Satin parasols $3 50, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Dry goods reduced at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

Dress goods at reduced prices.
tf MENKEN BROS.

Herzog & Bro., in the Marble Block, open this morning the prettiest stock of spring and summer dress goods brought to Memphis this season, consisting in part of those new Pongee poplins, in all colors, elegant striped grenadines, beautiful Japanese cloth, striped and plain lenos, plain colored bareges, fine mohair lustres in all colors, pretty granite poplins, and those cheap striped challies and alpaccas, which they are selling at lower figures than heretofore offered.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF SHELBY COUNTY.—The following named gentlemen, composing the Democratic Executive Committee of Shelby county, will please meet at the office of the undersigned, in the Lee Block, Union street, at twelve o'clock on Friday, the 23d instant, for consultation: Jessee Page, jr., A. Woodward, Robert Goode, N. S. Bruce, A. Seessel, Paul Cicalla. Members of the press are invited to attend.
WM. RICHARDSON HUNT,
2t Chm'n. Ex. Committee.

Reduction in bleached muslins.
tf MENKEN BROS.

Dry goods reduced at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

Corsets, in great variety, at Mrs. M. C. Hunter's, 247 Main street. 4t

Striped poplins 50c, worth 75c, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

CONSERVATIVE MASS MEETING.—By virtue of the authority in me vested as a member of the State Central Democratic Committee, representing the Eighth Congressional District, and in obedience to the request of many citizens, I do hereby call a meeting of the citizens of the whole county of Shelby, at the Assembly Hall, on Main street, Memphis, on Saturday evening, at two o'clock, for the purpose of nominating and appointing an Executive Committee for the Conservative party of Shelby county, preparatory for the ensuing Judicial campaign. All good citizens are invited to co-operate.
M. D. L. STEWART,
of State Central Committee.

New goods at B. Loweinstein & Bro's.
tf

The largest assortment and best hats in the city at Francisco & Wiggin's. 3t

Mozambiques at reduced prices. Menken Bros. tf

Lace points, in endless varieties, at Mrs. M. C Hunter's, 247 Main street. 4t

If you want to purchase groceries low for cash, go at once and see Martin Walt & Co. They have a very large stock.

UP WITH THE TIMES.—Galbreath, Stewart & Co., Stonewall block, Union street, have just received an immense stock of sugar, molasses, coffee, provisions, flour, whisky, etc., which they offer to the city and country trade at the lowest market prices. Their goods are always of the best qualities and they sell no other description. Hence what is purchased at this house may be relied upon to come up fully to what it is represented. The friends of General Fizer will find him on hand at all times to attend to their wants in the above line, and, as of yore, Mr. Galbreath presides in the cotton room. In all respects there is not a better house to do business with in Memphis.

THE SPRING RACES.

Immense Attendance--Twenty-five Hundred People Present.

Two Races and a Contest of Fiery, Untamed Velocipedes.

Fine Sport for To-day--Three Races and more Velocipedes.

The eyes of the treasurer of the Racing Association danced with joy yesterday. It was a red letter day in the racing calendar; one long-to-be remembered and discussed. About noon vehicles, filled with ladies and gentlemen, commenced rolling out toward Hernando street, and by 2 o'clock the road leading to the course was almost literally covered with conveyances. Occasionally one of those old and reliable roadsters, the street cars, passed along in its chain-lightning way, at a pace calculated to cause Dexter to leave his oats, and give the memory of John Gilpin the croup. Everything that circulated on wheels, including the festive velocipedes, was pressed into service. All Memphis seemed out for a holiday. Horseflesh and velocipedestrianism could not be resisted. We doubt if there was ever a larger attendance on the grounds. The ladies' pavilion was crowded, and beyond it, half way to the turn, the men formed an immense moving mass. Several hundred were over in the field. Twenty-five hundred people will not be deemed too large an estimate of the assemblage.

THE FIRST RACE

Was the Steamboat Stake, Hurdle race, $500; two mile dash; four hurdles, eight leaps; entrance $25, play or pay. The entries were:

E. Warwick's cht. h. Transit, five years old, by Bleakwind; dam Prairie Flower, by imp. Sovereign. Colors—Red and Blue. White sash.

Henry Van Lieu's br. g. five years old, by Captain Beard; dam imp. Sovereign. Colors—Red and Blue.

Edinboro' was not on hand. In the pools Transit was the favorite, it being understood that Edinboro' would not be in. The four hurdles were placed equidistantly, and about three feet high. The send-off was good, the Van Lieu entry showing a little front. Transit soon took the lead, and both were over the hurdle, which the hind feet of each grazed. The quarter was made in an easy gallop, Transit still leading, sometimes by a length and at others two ahead. The second pole was passed without change in positions. The second hurdle was cleared about as well as the first, but while making for the head of the back stretch the brown gelding visibly lessened his adversary's daylight, and the speed of both was increased. Both animals were now coming down to their work, and were over the third hurdle in better style than had been shown at the others. They rounded the turn and galloped down the homestretch at a sashing pace, clearing the fourth hurdle with only a slight touch of the hoofs. When passing the stand Transit was about two lengths ahead. The positions, speed and execution at the hurdles were but a repetition of the first mile until the third hurdle was reached, which was cleared by both with daylight to spare. Rounding the turn the gelding moved up in fine style, and both leaped the hurdle together. Their hind legs struck it and knocked down a section, after which there was a lively contest for the front. Both passed down the distance stand under whip and spur, running nearly neck and neck, Transit slightly leading. Under the string Transit showed a neck, winning the dash. Time: 4:30, the first mile in 2:25.

That the hurdle race, about which so much has been said, was a success, cannot be truthfully said. The hurdles were low, yet only cleared fairly once in eight efforts.

LA VELOCIPEDE.

It was known that there would be a trial of speed between a number of raging bycicles, which have been pawing and champing the earth hereabouts for a month or two. The fact caused the time for their appearance to be awaited impatiently by many, who were anxious to witness this novel entertainment. It came next on the programme, and was down on the bills as the Gaston Velocipede Purse; $100; mile dash; entrance fee $5, pay or play; entrance money to second velocipede; five or more to fill. The contestants were: Harry L. Pickering—colors, blue, white and blue; Chas. E. Morgan—colors, green sash; C. G. Oliver—colors, red sash; J. Trabucco—colors, blue sash; George Worley—colors, white sash. A young man named Owens, who seems to be a "big Ingin" among the velocipedists, was ruled out, having entered as "Leon Barker" to throw dust into the translucent orbs of the unsophisticated.

The reckless riders were called to the stand, where they "toed" the mark while Colonel Donovan unlimbered his rhetoric in the way of instructions. Mr. President confessed himself a novice in velocipedestrianismaroundthetrack, (which is pronounced by coughing twice and sneezing yourself into fits). No rules or regulations about foul riding having been furnished, the Directors had decided to allow the bycicles to revolve on their axis according to those governing the other animals. "Riders, mount your velociwhatd'yecallems!" was the next utterance, and the contestants boldly stalked forth and looked their fiery, untamed steeds in the face.

These blooded coursers had been amusing themselves in various ways during the day. One rolled itself to the pool stand and bid spiritedly on the favorites. The handsome young man who assists the pool-seller gently motioned the animal away. This was taken by the circular beast as an insult, and it made a forward movement which would doubtless have disarranged the young man's internal improvements had not friends, seeing his peril, sprang forward in time to snatch him from the jaws of death on wheels. Another *veloce* ambled into the hall, and coolly invested a few stamps on the little game in which the fellow on the outside puts down and the fellow on the inside takes up. It is a very amusing recreation to the inside fellow. The outside fellow generally leaves the table remarking "damn," or words to that effect.

But to the velocipedestrianism, which we had nearly forgotton in the velocipestragglerism. The animals were restive. Two or three were mounted easily, but the others grew fractious, and had to be coaxed before the bold jockeys could bestride their noble backs. Finally, after much coaxing, and backing and filling, they trotted up to the string, the drum tapped, and the thrill commenced. The whitesasher won the toss and rolled out gracefully as a barrel of meal, followed by the others gracefully as several pecks of oats. It was evident that the plot was thickening. The excitement was becoming agonizing. A fiery, untamed stable-boy, who had "never seed" a velocipede, took "sight" around a post to decide whether the coursers were oscillating toward him or the ground was going to them at the rate of seven miles a year. But the whitesasher rolled on like ocean's bounding billow, followed by the greensasher, and the white-and-bluesasher, and the redsasher and the bluesasher, all "sashaing" around at a frightful speed, like several bounding billows rolled into one. On sped the blooded beasts, now rearing and plunging, now distancing the wind, and now docile as clams, while their riders, fearless and heroic as the boy who "stood on the burning deck," with their whips slashed the velocipedian necks and with their spurs roweled the velocipedian ribs. As they made the half mile pole in something less than an hour the vast assemblage vibrated with pure, unadulterated thrill. An intelligent knob from the Freedmen's Bureau who had often ridden a sawbuck and wasn't afraid of a clothes-horse, exclaimed, as he wiped away a tearlet as large as an oyster shell that meandered down his furrowed cheek: "'Fore God, I hasn't seed sich a confeckshumary sight sence I had de squar-toed measles!" There was thrill enough to go around, and as the beasts bestrode by the red-sasher and blue-sasher commenced dancing the can-can, and the fierce courser of the green-sasher revolved into the cachuca, it was impossible to estimate the precise quantity of thrill that pervaded. A festive lunch-lifter who was still living on the memory of what he ate in a soup-house last Sunday week, said that he wouldn't have had his feelings so wrought upon for a pint of goobers. But the velocipedes seemed oblivious of the sensation they created. Like time, they rolled on, and presently some of their riders rolled off—to see whether the ground really contained as much earth as they had been led to believe. Then the bycicular Mazeppas were seized by their bycicular ears and led until they could be coaxed into again bearing their riders. By this time the thrill grew until the pavilions became one vast thrill. There had been nothing like it since the appearance of the last volume of the Dictionary. Several times in the home stretch the animals became pugnacious, and he of the green-sash suddenly turned and introduced his teeth to the flank of his bycicular neighbor of the red-sash. But these little eccentricities were not noticed by more than a few of the vast assemblage. The thrill had become so large that everybody was weighed down with it. The little occurrence at Themopylæ was scarcely as absorbing to Leonidas as this grand, glorious and sublime war of bycicles to its spell-bound spectators. Finally the great contest ended. The whitesasher rolled under the string, victorious and dusty. A wild shout, which could have been heard to the judges' stand, rent the air. Seven hundred and twenty-three men fainted from pure thrill. Two hundred and eleven reckless fellows, vibrating with thrill, wanted somebody to take their watches and hats. Eighteen hundred and four went below and toyed with tumblers filled with fluids, and ice. There were no deaths. Time: 10:01¼.

THE SECOND RACE

Was for the Peabody purse, $250, mile heats; $50 to the second horse. The entries were:

James Conlisk's Little Mack, by Eclipse; dam by Weatherbit. Colors—blue and blue, orange sash.

E. Warwick's ch. h. Transit, five years old, by Bleakwind; dam Prairie Flower, by imported Sovereign. Colors—red and blue, white sash.

R. B. Cheatham's b. c. Bartholomew, by Bill Cheatham; dam by Lexington. Colors—white, blue trimmings.

S. Leonard's ch. h. Rochester, five years old, by imported Bonnie Scotland; dam Lady Lancaster. Colors—red and white.

Duncan & McMahon's ch. m. Viola, by Jack Malone; dam by Wagner. Colors—blue and red.

Peter Mitchell's Elgin, four years old, by Shelby; dam Lady Bury, by imported Emu. Colors—red, white and red.

FIRST HEAT.—Little Mack was the favorite largely, Rochester second. Viola had the pole, and the send off was fair. Little Mack took the track at the jump and kept it all the way around. The quarter was made in 28¼, Rochester second, Transit third and Bartholomew fourth. At the half mile pole (53) they were trailing, and at the third quarter Rochester challenged for the front, but Mack failed to see it. All came rattling down the stretch at a furious rate, and passed under the string in the following order: Mack, Rochester, Bartholomew, Elgin, Viola, Transit. Time: 28¼—53—1:50¾.

SECOND HEAT.—Mack again in the lead, and the others trailing to the turn. Rochester put in a bid for the first place, and the two ran neck and neck to the quarter, (26½). At the half (53¼) Mack shows a length, and there is more stringing out to the third quarter. Down the stretch there was challenging by two or three for better positions, and when they came under the string Bartholomew was second, Rochester a close third, Elgin fourth, Viola fifth, and Transit sixth. Time:—26¼—53½—1:48½.

SUMMARY.

Steamboat Stakes—Hurdle race, $500; dash of two miles; four hurdles, eight leaps; entrance $25, play or pay; three or more to fill.
E. Warwick enters cht. h. Transit, five years old, by Bleakwind; dam Prairie Flower, by imported Sovereign 1
Henry Van Lieu enters br. g. five years old, by Captain Beard; dam imported Sovereign 2
R. W. Simmons enters br. h. Edinboro, six years old, by Lexington; dam Hymenia, by Yorkshire ..... Forf.
Time: 2:25—4:30.

Peabody Hotel Purse—$250; mile heats; $50 to second horse.
Jas. Conlisk enters Little Mack, by Eclipse; dam by Weatherbit 1 1
S. Leonard enters cht. h. Rochester, five years old, by imported Bonnie Scotland; dam by Lady Lancaster 2 3
R. B. Cheatham enters b. c. Bartholomew, by Bill Cheatham; dam by Lexington 3 2
Peter Mitchell enters Elgin, four years old, by Shelby; dam Lady Bury, by imported Emu 4 4
Duncan and McMahon enter cht. m. Viola, by Jack Malone; dam by Wagner 5 5
E. Warwick enters c. h. Transit, five years old, by Bleakwind; dam Prairie Flower, by imported Sovereign 6 6
Time: 1:50¾—1:48½.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

There will be three races to-day, for which several of the best horses on the grounds are entered. Besides, another velocipede race. We append the bill:

Merchants' and Bankers' Purse—$500; two mile heats; free for all ages.

James Conlisk enters b. h. Larkin; by Lexington; out of Magenta. Colors—Blue and Blue, Orange Sash.

S. Leonard enters cht. f. Ontario, four years old, by imported Bonnie Scotland; dam Lady Lancaster, Colors—Red and White.

Peter Mitchell enters b. h. Elgin, four years old by Shelby; dam Lady Bury; by imported Emu. Colors—Red. White and Red.

Livery Stable Keeper's Purse, $250; dash of two miles; free for all ages.

James Conlisk enters b. h. Gilroy, by Lexington; dam Magnolia. Colors—Blue and blue, orange sash.

S. Leonard enters b. f. Queen of the West, four years old, by imported Bonnie Scotland; dam A la Mode. Colors—Red and white.

J. McMahon enters blk. h. Pat Cleburne, aged, by Hiawatha; dam imported Emu. Colors—Red and green.

W. Brady enters b. m. Agnes Donovan, six years old, by Lexington; dam Little Peggy by Cripple. Colors—Red and blue.

R. B. Cheatham enters b. f. three years old, by Rogers; dam by Embassador. Colors—White, blue trimmings.

Southern Express Velocipede Purse—$100; dash of a mile; entrance fee $5; play or pay; entrance money to second Velocipede; five or more to fill. Entries close at Secretary's office, at twelve o'clock to-day, (Thursday), at Citizens' Union Bank.

Volunteer Purse—$100; mile heats; three or more to fill.

J. G. Ballantine enters b. m. Theta, five years old, by Vandal; dam by imported Sovereign. Colors—Red and White.

Gordon Granger enters b. h. Crystal, four years old, by Avalanche; dam by Childe Harold. Colors—Red and Red.

Wm. Brady enters Brown Dick, Jr., aged, by Brown Dick; dam by imported Sovereign. Colors—Blue and Blue.

Pool selling was lively at the Overton last night, and a large crowd was present. In the Merchants' and Bankers' Purse Ontario was the favorite, at two to one in some instances. Larkin was well up in the pools. It will doubtless be a close race. In the Livery Stable Purse, Queen of the West sold at $30 against Gilroy $17, the field $8. In the Volunteer Purse, Theta sold two to one against the field. No sales on the fiery, untamed velocipedes.

Bargains at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

Reduction in bleached muslins.
tf MENKEN BROS.

Hats, bonnets and flowers, in endless variety, at Mrs. M. C. Hunter's, 247 Main street. 4t

The Races! The Races! Buy your hats of Francisco & Wiggin, under the Peabody Hotel. 3t

TREAD LIGHT.—Tread light on damp sod or sumptuous carpet, when unfortunates are about who have corns in their boots. Unfortunates that they are, you see them in company all smiling and gracious, until some unlucky wretch, who does not "tread light," "puts his foot down" on the boot that carries the corn. Then look out for music! See the face of the man with too much corn, grow red with pain and anger; see his staring eyes; his lip quivering with rage and agony, as the anathemas wrung from him by torture roll out round and rough, astounding the party present like thunder or earthquakes. Then comes the volley of apology, excuses and askings of pardon from everybody. Why should any civilized human being subject himself to all this unhappiness by "carrying corn in his boots," when by calling upon the eminent chiropodist, Dr. Lane, at the Peabody, he can have his boots cleared of their misery-dealing cargo?

Poplins at great bargains. Menken Bros. tf

Silk saques, of all styles and patterns, at Mrs. M. C. Hunter's, 247 Main street. 4t

Martin Walt & Co., have five hundred sacks choice coffee in store and for sale low. Call on them.

FOR THE LADIES.—The ladies, now that spring has come, should be reminded that at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, they can get all kinds of seasonable dry goods and articles of ladies' wear. This establishment is conducted in compliance with the modes of doing business in the best New York houses, and all visitors will be pleased with the prompt, polite and agreeable mode of waiting that distinguishes this excellent establishment, which deserves to be well patronized, as its merits are of the highest order.

Ladies' underwear, in great variety, at Mrs. M. C. Hunter's, 247 Main street. 4t

All-wool cassimeres 75c, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Wamsutta muslin reduced.
tf MENKEN BROS.

Dry goods reduced at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

RACES.—Strangers attending the races will find the Southern Hotel very comfortable, and the rates of charges very low. Board per week, $10; per day, $2 50. The street cars leave the hotel every ten minutes for the race track. Free passes to our hotel guests. Rooms 75 cents to $1 per day without board. L. C. Hardwick & Co. are sure to please. 9t

CITY OMNIBUS LINE.—One of the most universally useful institutions in Memphis, is Patterson, Patton & Co's. City Omnibus Line. By this line passengers arriving in the city by the Memphis and Charleston and by the Little Rock railroads, together with their baggage, are taken in charge, and driven to such hotel or residence in the city as they may desire. In this way strangers escape imposition or overcharge, receive courteous treatment, and escape the worst unpleasantness of entering a city they are unacquainted with.

Real lace points. Menken Bros. tf

Ladies white hose $1 75c per dozen, worth $3, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams

One hundred hats were won on the races yesterday, and every hat that was purchased at Francisco & Wiggin's. 3t

Messrs. Wiggans & Thorn will circulate during this week No. 3 of their *P. C. Journal*, and we hope our citizens will take it to their homes to peruse and circulate, as it contains important information, as well as new and excellent wit. 3t

Solid color summer dress goods 25c, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Those beautiful hats worn by the fashionables, are for sale at Francisco & Wiggin's. 3t

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Departure from Memphis—Is to Visit Huntsville.

Yesterday, shortly before twelve m., a large number of the friends of ex-President Johnson assembled at the Overton Hotel, to take leave of him prior to his departure from the city. There was no stilted ceremony, but a most cordial and gratifying grasping of hands that had met in many a warm clasp in years gone by, and renewed expressions of friendship that neither time nor circumstances can impair.

At the appointed hour, to be in time for the Memphis and Charleston Railroad train, a cortege was formed, under the special direction of Captain E. Marshall, who acted as marshal on the occasion. A beautiful turnout was furnished from the Overton stables, by Ed. C. Postal & Co., for the special use of the ex-President, accompanied by Mayor Leftwich and Alderman James O. Durff. As the escort moved down Main street the crowds on the sidewalks and balconies testified their respect by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and many a "God speed" was wafted after the honored guest, whose sojourn here has been so agreeable to himself, and has so eminently demonstrated the public spirit of our citizens.

A pressing invitation reached the ex-President from Huntsville, Alabama, to become a guest of that city, and howsoever desirable rest and quietude are, he did not feel himself at liberty to decline so cordial a request, at least to sojourn with them a short time. Taking the 12:40 train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Smith's Memphis Band, which had headed the escort, discoursing magnificent music until the time of departure, a very affecting farewell was bidden by the old friends who accompanied him to the cars. At this time the ex-President expressed to Captain Durff the great pleasure he had experienced in the many courtesies and attentions received at his hands, and if he should ever be restored to elevated station, we have no doubt the efficient and energetic Alderman of the Third Ward, would receive some striking evidence of recognition of his qualifications for a very desirable public station. The bell rang. Time was up. The train passed out of the depot and the escort returned to their ordinary avocations, while the ex-President journeyed toward Huntsville.

Reduction in bleached muslins.
tf MENKEN BROS.

Good corsets $1, worth $1 50, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Parasols in great variety at Mrs. M. C. Hunter's, 247 Main street. We claim to have the largest assortment in the city. 4t

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad now runs through to Nashville, *via* Decatur, without change. Captain Barney Hughes, the popular and courteous passenger agent of the road, will send all through O K, over the route he so ably represents, on quick time.

MISSISSIPPI.

Great Freshet in Big Black River and Swamp—Injuries to Mississippi Railroad Track—Detention of Trains—Fences, Trees, Bridges and Crops Carried Away, Etc.

DURANT, MISS., April 20, 1869.

The recent rains in this section have caused a rise in the Big Black river and swamp, exceeding any one of the past ten years. During Sunday night the deluge made a break in the track of the Mississippi Central Railroad a few miles above this point, delaying the mail train north some five hours for repairs of track, and causing a failure to connect at Canton with the train for New Orleans. This delayed train had as passengers the Worrell sisters and troupe. They were to have opened in New Orleans last night, but spent the day in vain repinings at Canton, going forward at half-past eight o'clock last evening.

Between this place and Goodman, where the road passes through Big Black swamp, the greater portion of the track is completely submerged, and in many places covered with driftwood, logs, debris of fences, bridges, etc. As the mail train bound North from Canton came up this morning, it was found necessary to keep a corps of Afric's sons in the advance, often wading waist deep, to examine the track and clear it of obstructions, the train following with great caution, as at one point where the embankment is from five to seven feet high, the dense volumes of water were madly dashing over the track, at many points completely hiding it from view. It was a decided relief to the passengers when the word was given, "It is all right now; we are over the dangerous places," as for some miles it was such a combination of railroading and steamboating as to create serious apprehensions.

So far there is no abatement of the waters, but they continue to rise, and it is feared travel will be temporarily obstructed, though it cannot, at the worst, be of long duration, as the railroad company has its men scattered along the route to keep the road in working order.

The newly planted corn and cotton crops in the low lands are greatly damaged, and much of them carried away, whole fields presenting the appearance of vast lakes covered with drift of every kind.

The bridges and plankroads crossing the Big Black swamp and river are seriously damaged, and much of them carried away, which will prove a serious matter from preventing all travel for some time to and fro.

So far no loss of human life is reported, but doubtless much of the stock of cattle and hogs which feed in the swamp has been lost, as this morning every strip of high land visible therein is covered with these animals retreating before the rising waters.

At Goodman the water has backed up until that portion of the town east of the railroad track is for the most part submerged, and the stock of goods in the stores and warehouses in imminent danger of at least being greatly damaged.
B.

New goods at B. Lowenstein & Bro's.
tf

Boys' cassimeres at bargains. Menken Bros. tf

Huck towels, three dollars per dozen, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Martin Walt & Co., have a full supply of boat and bar stores and ship chandlery, fresh and cheap.

HUNTERS AND BARBERS.—The Barber-polls with their head Barber as guide, are travel-bound somewhere between this city and Nashville. The party started for the Radical convention at the latter place, but the storm destroyed culverts and trestles and they are lathering and poll carrying somewhere out in the woods. The head Barbor is pouring oil and unction on the wolves and other wild animals, as a mollifying experiment. The skunk-Hunter's are improving the "shining hour" of the Barber's absence, by drumming and fifing and distributing blarney and bloviation in Pinch, hoping to gain strength during the absence of the commanding officer of the enemy. They find it hard work to keep afloat, however. Gallagher proves to be too much ballast. He is short, though not sweet, washing apparatuses being scarce at his boarding-house—but he weighs terribly heavy against the side that has accepted him into their hunting party. Cook embarasses the progress of the hunt by his legal lore and profound disquisitions on statuatory and common law. The leading Hunter himself is in contempt, of course—without contempt he is nothing. He is understood to be preparing attachments for contempt against the Barber-poll carriers who spread pepper in front of the platform, at his music party in the Assembly Hall. An injunction is to be served on the grocer who sold that pepper, requiring him to cease selling Jamaica pepper, black pepper, red pepper and all other pungencies. The Barber-polls expect to "head him off" on his legal trickery, by administering chloroform, and while the Judge is in a state of coma shipping him off on board the Thompson Dean steamboat, which is commanded by Captain Pepper.

Bargains in dress goods. Menken Bros.
tf

Go to Mart Walt's and buy your old Government Java coffee. If it is not genuine, no charge.

Country merchants wanting dry goods, examine the stock of M. Kraus & Co., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

The Floral Tribute.—Correspondence.

MEMPHIS, April 19, 1869.

At a meeting held by the Sodality Silver Band, on Saturday, April 17th, it was

Resolved, That we tender our services to Mrs. M. C. Gallaway, and the committee on Floral Decoration of the Confederate soldiers' graves.

J. P. CAREY,
ALBERT JAMES,
FRANK MANSFORD,
Committee.

Messrs. J. P. Carey, Albert James, and Frank Mansford, Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Your note, offering the services of the Sodality Band for the Floral Offering, has been received. Permit me, on behalf of the Association, and of every one who feels an interest in the hallowed custom of paying annual floral tributes to the memory of our departed heroes, to thank you for the kind offer, and notify you of its acceptance. Respectfully,

MRS. M. C. GALLAWAY,
President.

MEMPHIS, April 20, 1869.

Isaac Morrison, Esq., for Judge of the Law Court.

EDITORS AVALANCHE—While the Radicals are spending all their time and talents in proving how unworthy the candidates of their factions are to be judges, I hope you will allow one who knows Isaac Morrison to commend him to the suffrages of all good citizens for the Judgeship of the Law Court, to which he aspires.

Isaac Morrison has not been much engaged at the bar in Memphis, but solely because he has been for some years devoting his time to the duties of the clerkship of the United States Courts and of United States Commissioner. But he is none the less a most capable and experienced lawyer, having practiced successfully for over twenty years in the Circuit Courts of West Tennessee and before the Supreme Court. Humphrey Bate, of Tipton county, who was many years his partner, pronounces Isaac Morrison better fitted for a judicial position, from his intimate knowledge of State law, and his familiarity with all forms of judidial proceedings than most men in the State who aspire to such honors. It is in this latter particular that Mr. Morrison would be chiefly valuable on the bench in Memphis. Nothing more facilitates business before a court, and clears up the crowded dockets faster, than for a Judge to be a practiced pleader and familiar with every form of judgment and decree needed to execute the will of the court.

In addition to these high merits of experience and capacity, Mr. Morrison has unquestioned integrity and that freedom from party passion that justly gives him the respect and confidence of all good citizens, and he will get hundreds of votes both from Democrats and Radicals who despise to see the judicial ermine draggled in the mire of partisan contests.
MEMPHIS.

Good article ten-quarter bleached sheeting 50c, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

THE CHURCH HOME.—This institution for the poor, the friendless, the orphan, and the widow, laid on Tuesday, the foundation stone of the building, intended to receive the objects of its benevolence. The spot where the new house of mercy will be raised, is near Buntyn's Station, five miles out from the city on the Charleston railroad. Here the society possesses ten acres of land, given for the purpose to which it is now about to be devoted, by two ladies, Mrs. Speed and Mrs. Spottswood. The Rev. Dr. Quintard, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Tennessee, and Reverends Dr. White, Dr. Hines, Dr. Wheat, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Vaulx, were present, with the lady Directresses of the Home, and others. The stone was laid by Bishop Quintard, who commended in warm and glowing terms, the pious charity of the ladies who had given the valuable property on which the Home was about to be raised, a commemoration of their alms before God—and of the lady Directoresses who, for two years have toiled to collect the means of supporting the indigent, alleviating the suffering, and providing the helpless, the orphan and the widow, home and sustenance. Also those ladies who, by their faithfully contributed monthly subscriptions form the fund by which the inmates of the Home are provided for, were gratefully remembered. The Bishop explained that the work of the Home is that of the good Samaritan; the title of the suffer to relief is not sectarian peculiarities, but the suffering endured. Help is given because help is wanted, without reference to distinction of creed, as God gives His rain and His sunshine to Turk, Pagan, and Christian alike. After appropriate prayer and singing the Rev. Mr. Simpson, now rector of the Episcopal Church at Helena, Arkansas, but until recently the most industrious, indefatigable and energetic practical worker the Home has had, delivered a brief address, in which he justly eulogised the noble and pious women of the church, to whose toils and gifts the Home owes the benefits it has conferred and the prospects of usefulness that lie before it. John Cubbins, Esq., of the Adams street foundry, to whose munificent liberality and earnest charity the Home is deeply indebted, laid the corner stone to its place. A subscription, amounting to over three hundred dollars, was collected on the spot, after which the ladies opened the baskets they had brought with them, and the pleasure of an impromptu pic-nic were enjoyed until the returning train arrived.

Amusements.

THEATER NOTICE.—To the many enquiries made by the citizens of Memphis, I take this public method of answering that my farewell benefit will take place on Friday evening, April 30th, 1869, the last night of the month, and last night of the present dramatic season but one. The bill selected will be the most varied and entertaining of the season. Seats are already rapidly being secured, as there is a special diagram open at the office of the theatre for the occasion.
ROBERT MCWADE.

We especially remind the reader that on Saturday evening next, G. W. Malmburg takes his benefit at the Theater. He is a deserving gentleman, whose kindly qualities and high character deserve recognition. As an actor in the juvenile parts he has been painstaking, and his delineations have been interesting and indicative of genuine talent. Since the departure of Mr. Hamilton he has filled important parts very acceptably. Let his benefit on Saturday night be a rousing affair.

The Varieties is nightly jammed with admiring and applauding crowds. The company; the excellent manner in which everything is put on the stage, the sweet melody of the music, the bewitching charms of the dance, the excruciating drollery of the comic scenes, are pronounced by everybody to be first rate. A very entertaining and attractive set of performances to-night.

We saw a party in Court Square yesterday, who were just from the interior of Ohio, which they left in the midst of a snow storm. They were in ec tacies of delight with the green grass, the beautiful foliage, and the genial warmth of the balmy air. They agreed with everybody else that our little square is a 'gem invaluable.

There will be large delegations from the lodges of the various towns around us, from Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, to take part in the great Odd Fellows Anniversary proceedings on Monday. The evening festivities will be of unusual attraction.

Father Ryan has changed the intended subject of his lecture to-night, by request, and he will lecture at the Assembly Hall on the subject of "The Use of the Fine Arts in Religious Worship," a topic the Ritualist will enjoy equally with the Roman Catholic.

There is a determination to make McWade's benefit, tomorrow night week, a substantien one. McWade intends to give the public a trial on the occasion. Already over a hundred seats have been secured for the occasion.

The St. George's Society is rapidly getting the public library into order, and the proceeds of the grand ball they give tomorrrw, St. George's day, will be devoted to its extension. The ball will be a very pleasing affair.

News in Brief.

Strawberries, first of the season, at Oliver, Finnie & Co.'s.

John Jackson was fined yesterday for doing business without having a license.

A little negro girl fell into a pond of water at Chelsea on Tuesday and was drowned.

One of the softer sex, Josephine Miller, was yesterday arrested on the charge of perjury.

A. P. Curry, who hitched his horse to an awning post, was fined five dollars for it yesterday.

Joe Locke has received all the numbers of *Appleton's Journal*, from the first; Main, above Jefferson.

Register Williams yesterday added one hundred and fifty-one names of white persons to the register of voters.

We have received the *Scientific American*, *La Semaine* and the *Galaxy* for May, from Emmons, near the AVALANCHE office.

The incoming trains on the railroads bring accounts of damages to bridges, culverts and trestleworks by the storm of Monday.

Beaming sunshine and serene blue skies yesterday, with sweet spring breezes, and creation beautiful in its new dress of soft pale green.

Charles Jones was arrested yesterday for driving his team too fast. That is a crime for which no street car driver ever got into trouble.

Henry Atley was found with weapons hid about him when he was too much besotted with liquor to be trusted with handling a toasting fork. He was fined twenty-five dollars.

Captain Thompson, who is building a balloon here, expects to be able to ascend or descend at pleasure without expending gas or throwing ont ballast. This is undertaking an impossibility.

On Saturday Register Williams will attend to the registration of the voters at White's Station, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, and there will register all qualified white and colored persons who may apply.

One of the new bicycles that carries a lady on a side-saddle behind the gentleman who propels the driving wheel, was running about the streets in the moonlight on Tuesday night, with a lady and gentleman occupying the two saddles.

The telegraph informs us that Governor Senter has so amended his proclamation as to authorize Memphis to elect a Prosecuting Attorney and Judge of the Municipal Court, in addition to the offices mentioned in his previous proclamation.

A valuable patent has just issued to J. L. McAlaney, for a new truss, which we are informed by all the prominent physicians to be superior to anything now in use. Call and see it. He offers State and county rights for sale. Office, 279 Main street.
J. L. MCALANEY.

LECTURE OF FATHER RYAN.

Christianity in its Influence on Childhood, Woman, the Aged, the Prisoner and the Poor, as Contrasted with Paganism.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Assembly Hall last night, to hear the lecture of the celebrated Father Ryan, of St. Louis, upon the subject of "The helpless and unfortunate under Pagan and Christian civilization." Though somewhat under the middle hight, the speaker's appearance at the desk is good. His face is well made and expressive, his gestures easy and natural, and his voice clear, agreeable and of ample compass. Father Ryan, though having a touch of "the brogue," is not what we usually expect in the Irish orator. In that kind of speaker we are apt to look for a kind of steeple-chase of words; a flash and dash here and there, a brilliant or a leap over a hurdle—and a way of holding the audience in suspensive expectation, until a climax comes, the last flash in a pyrotechnic display, to set the audience into frantic stamping and clapping of hands, which subsides only to await the next hurdle leap for a renewal. This is not Father Ryan; he does not *faire l'impossible*. Rather restraining than impelling the fire of the sacred breath, he presents in pleasing and flowing language interesting thoughts and well grouped figures, in a way that wins the interest and makes the soul glow with agreeable but not violent emotions. The following will give some idea of the nature of the thoughts expressed, though not in the precise language of Father Ryan's agreeably constructed sentences:

He said he proposed to show the results of paganism to the poor who were left dying on the road side by it, until Christianity came to pour in the oil and bind up the wounds, and put them in the hands of the good Samaritan, and by its kindly institutions perpetuate the spirit of Jesus Christ. By paganism was not merely to be understood the ancient religious ideas of the Greeks, Romans and other ancient nations, but that paganism of modern thought which rejects the element of the supernatural in its treatment of the poor, and its solution of important social problems. The modern paganism of unbelief not only seeks to deal with the poor and suffering without the aid of the truths religion teaches, but pronounces judgment upon religion itself from its own utilitarian point of view. The question that is put is not—what religion is true according to the bible? but what is best as a matter of utility. It is assumed that the religion which is not best for the temporal interests of humanity, is not the religion of Christ, and that that which is best in its temporal effects must be divine. Some men go farther and think that religion best which advances men most rapidly in their material interests. No nations have transcended Greece and Rome in their approaches towards material good, therefore, on this way of judging the question, paganism must be the best religion of the two. The advanced modern school goes so far as to say that if humanity be left to itself it will advance toward truth spontaneously, and that the religion of humanity is the true religion. This in effect, is the old paganism over again. With it love was Venus, revenge was Mars and so on, human passion were defied and religion of humanity constructed. These modern pagans think a religion that teaches humility, self-denial and unobtrusiveness is degrading to man. They like a religion that tells man he is something glorious, that he is advancing and developing, and the pointing to the self-satisfied Grecian and the haughty Roman as glorious specimens of noble humanity.

All this laudation the Church denies. She says the object of Christianity is not to increase man's comforts, to make him happy at this stage of his existence, and to advance his temporal interests. She seeks to make man despise things temporal, and to qualify him for better, higher enjoyments than those of this fleeting earth. Notwithstanding the justice with which the Church discriminates between the higher and the inferior objects of man's aims and efforts, she can point to great and glorious deeds she has done even while on this lower level of her victories. She can point to a Europe civilized by her efforts—to society made better and purer. She can show that she has the power to take man individually and improve him, and thus improve the nation. While she makes man understand the true value of his talents, and that they came from God, she fails not to teach him that they are to be improved and cultivated. The church blesses the warrior's sword, upholds the patriot's efforts, and elevates the poet's theme.

In the best day of Greece and Rome there were many manifestations of virtues and many sublime actions, for as in the ruin may be seen the beauteous statue and the polished shaft, so man at his worst estate shows something still of his original nobleness. But social paganism, stripped of the gloss conveniently thrown over it, had vices few guess who have not read the page polluted with the detail of its crimes. Take the position of the child, for instance, and Lycurgus, Plato, on the fourth law of the twelve tables devoted such of them as it was not convenient to keep to death. But when the God of the Universe became incarnate in the divine one, men learned to reverence the child Christ, also declared the child to be under the protection of the Princes of the heavenly court. "Woe to the man who offends one of these little ones for their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven. A child is united to God, God is a child and a child is God, so the child's existence became safe and sacred under the shield of Christianity.

So it was with woman, Pagan made her man's slave, in the Virgin Mary, the mother of Him who created the Universe, woman was exalted and her position made such as her nature demanded. The ancients destroyed the old as useless and an incumbrance to their friends and useless to society. Christianity made old age to be renewed in the infant Christ, the blessed Virgin, and the venerable Joseph. Christianity improved the condition of childhood, womanhood, and old age in society. The foundling was cast out to perish by the scornful Roman, but a Vincent de Paul tracked the streets to rescue the exposed. The penitent woman had not pity when she saw the depth of her fall, among the haughty ladies of Pagan mould, but in Mary Magdalene we have an example that has led nuns to devote their lives in the houses of the Good Shepherd to the comfort and recovery to God of the lost and erring ones. In Plato's republic, even, and throughout pagan society, the poor were to be driven away as useless incumbrances, but that poor child to whom Kings brought gifts, that poor woman, whose first-born was cradled in a stable, that old man, whose babe was taken to Egypt upon an ass, had ennobled poverty, and now all acknowledge the duty of the State to provide for the poor.

The speaker made several striking and interesting contrasts of this character. He entered a strong protest against the modern practice of divorce, asking what difference it made when a man had four or five wives living, whether they all lived with him at the same time or not. The speaker declared that in many wanderings from the old ways, the modern Pagan will yet have to come to the Church to lead them back to a social system by which they can exist. He then proceeded in striking terms to contrast Christianity with modern Paganism, as exhibited in China and elsewhere.

The Courts.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—Nothing done in this court yesterday. To-day court will meet and proceed to dispose of the calendar set for yesterday.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.* One more juror obtained in the Doran case yesterday. This swells the number to ten. The Sheriff was ordered to summon another panel, to report to-day at two o'clock, when, it is probable, the jury will be completed.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—This court will convene to-day and take up the regular calendar, commencing with No. 228, Moore & Co. vs. J. N. Oliver & Co. et al.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—This court is still engaged in the trial of the case of Crisp vs. Barry et al. This is a very old case, one which has been incumbering the docket for a number of years, and contains a vast amount of evidence in depositions, the reading of which has occupied the court for the past two days. To-day the argument will commence, and probably continue a day or two. There are no matters of public interest in the above case.

New lot silk dress buttons, silk fringe and colored satins, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Ladies' opera cloaks, plumes, lace points, etc., beautifully cleaned and dyed at the old established steam dye-house, 246 Second street.

ICE ON THE CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—Mr. E. G. Davidson is again prepared to furnish ice to persons residing on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and also on the Mississippi Central and Mobile Railroads. During the season an ice-car will leave Memphis every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, furnishing ice in any quantities desired. It will be furnished at a low price, and those wishing to be furnished should leave orders early. Address, Davidson & Co., Agents Memphis Ice Company.

Gentlemen's clothing beautifully cleaned or dyed by a new and superior process, preserving the shape and imparting new luster to the garments. Repairing done by the most skillful of workmen, at the steam dye-house, 246 Second street.

[Communicated.]

To the Stockholders of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company.

The undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the stockholders and all others interested in the early completion of this road, to the subjoined extract from the report of the Directors, made on the 1st of December, 1856. The republication of the entire report would be instructive at this time, and would serve to remind the friends of the road of matters which they have probably forgotten, but of which the undersigned has been compelled to retain a rather painful recollection.

The bill recently filed, of which mention has been made in the newspapers, was filed for the double purpose of securing the debt due to the undersigned, growing out of his agency in relieving the company from its early difficulties, and of relieving it from troubles, in which it is now involved.

Some fears have been expressed that this suit may embarrass the Company and delay the progress of the work upon the road. No fears need be entertained on that point. The undersigned is too deeply interested in the road to take any step that would delay the work or embarrass the Company. The resources of the Company are ample to complete the road within the next twelve months, if certain embarrassments which have, for a long time, hindered the progress of the work, shall be speedily removed. Suffice it to say that these embarrassments have resulted from the bold financiering of a Wall street adventurer, who managed to *overreach* the Company in a very extraordinary manner; but as there is a responsible party between the Company and this Wall street gentleman, the Company will probably not suffer any actual loss *in this case*.

Respectfully submitted,
H. R. AUSTIN.

Extract from the report of the Directors of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, December 1, 1856.

Fortunately for the prosperous prosecution of this important enterprise, this whole controversy has been satisfactorily adjusted by arbitration, and the company has been relieved from a contract which has brooded like a nightmare over it, paralyzing its energies and crushing out the elements of its vitality, etc.

Numbers of attempts, both in and out of the company, were made during the summer and autumn to settle the controversy by proposition of arbitration. They all failed, however, and the ownership of the contract passed, by assignment, to H. R. Austin and F. E. Whitfield. The first named of these gentlemen had been for some months earnest in his endeavors to bring about an adjustment. Since his purchase of the interest of John H. Bradley and B. Ford, an arbitration of the whole matter in controversy, growing out of a suggestion of a basis for settlement made by Sam Tate, Esq., President of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was agreed to on the first day of October, 1856. This basis was as follows:

21 miles road at $8,000	$168,000
Clearing	40,000
Cross ties	10,000
Work beyond 20 miles	35,000
	$253,000
Less amount paid	108,000
	$145,000
Amount required to put grade in order	21,000
	$124,000
Company bonds at par	$100,000
Cash	10,000
In stock	10,000
Money in twelve months	4,000
	$124,000

The arbitration thus suggested was agreed to as follows:

"OFFICE M. & L. R. R. R. Co.,
MEMPHIS, October 1, 1856.

"The Board met this day. Present, J. M. Williamson, President; James Elder, H. L. Guion and W. F. Hardin.

"Articles of agreement, of which the following is a copy, were presented by the President for the sanction and approval of the Board: See report.

"On motion, the foregoing agreement was approved by the Board."

"The Board of Arbitrators, after having the matter under advisement, and the whole matter having been subjected to the scrutiny of the projectors and supporters of the enterprise, have made the following award:

"The award confirmed to the proposition of Sam Tate, Esq., $124,000 (see report.)

"The company unquestionably gained by it an important and valuable consideration, in its immediate and amicable release from a contract, which, if fairly and faithfully carried out, would have entitled the contractors to absorb at least a half million of its means more than, with good management, it will take to build the road.

"It is but just, too, to say, that in their adjusting the various matters in controversy, Mr. Adams, the assignee of the contract, they have found in him a spirit of liberality and fairness, and an earnest desire to promote the successful prosecution of the enterprise.

"We trust this great enterprise is now out of the main difficulties which have heretofore environed it, and that its future is bright with promise of assured success.

"Very respectfully,
"JAS. M. WILLIAMSON,
"D. B. TURNER,
"W. F. HARDIN,
"JAMES ELDER."

We call particular attention to the sale of the lots on Rayburn avenue, belonging to the estate of R. A. Parker, deceased, which are to be sold to-day by the Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court, in front of his office, at eleven o'clock. The terms are twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, with interest. This is a rare opportunity to get desirable property in an elegant neighborhood and at low prices. Title perfect and sale positive.

PERSONAL.—Thomas Rigby, aged twenty-one years, hight five feet seven and a half inches, left Chester, England, in April, 1867, for America; was a practical engineer, and was last heard of in October, 1867, at Memphis. Any one knowing him, or of him, or of his present whereabouts, if living, will confer a special favor on his anxious relatives in England by kindly communicating the same to Otis & Co., 327 Main street, Memphis, who will pay expenses, should any be incurred, in furnishing the information desired. [1m

Men's British half hose $4 50 per dozen, worth $6, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

THE SPECTATOR.—This truly excellent magazine is taking a high stand amongst the people, and we are glad to know that its circulation, now immense, is daily increasing. Every family should subscribe and doubtless will. This magazine will certainly enjoy a useful and prosperous career.

We keep the Buffalo brand black alpacas in all grades.
M. KRAUS & CO.,
218 Main street, corner of Adams

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, THURSDAY, April 22, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

Weather clear and pleasant. The river here is declining slowly, and is now three feet two inches below high water mark. At St. Louis the river is receding, with a fair stage. At Cairo the river was rising yesterday morning, having risen ten inches in thirty-six hours. The Ohio is declining from Pittsburg to Evansville, with seven and a half feet in the canal. White and Arkansas rivers are falling, with a fair stage in each.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Virginia, Louisville.
" Sam J. Hale, Cincinnati.
" Ozark, Arkansas river.
" Natoma, White river.
" W. R. Arthur, New Orleans.
" Leonidas, New Orleans.
" P. W. Strader, New Orleans.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer W. R. Arthur, St. Louis.
" Legal Tender, St. Louis.
" Leonidas, St. Louis.
" Silver Moon, Cincinnati.
" P. W. Strader, Cincinnati.
" Virginia, New Orleans.

IN PORT.

Steamers Natoma, Ozark, Sam J. Hale, Guidon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Virginia passed down for New Orleans, after adding here 400 bales of cotton and a lot of miscellaneous freight.

The Silver Moon cleared for Cincinnati with 200 bales of cotton.

The W. R. Arthur, P. W. Strader and Leonidas passed up yesterday.

The Overton Stables, opposite the Overton Hotel, is the place to get fine turn-outs for the races.

The Sam. J. Hale, Captain Walker, arrived yesterday from Cincinnati with a full cargo of merchandise, and leaves on Saturday with a return trip.

The fine steamer Ozark, Captain Harrison Blasdel, is the regular Thursday Arkansas river United States mail packet leaving to-day at 5 o'clock, p.m., for all points on the Arkansas through to Fort Smith. She has No. 1 passenger accommodations. Captain Ad. Storm, an affable gentleman and efficient officer, presides at the desk.

The Legal Tender left for St. Louis last evening with a fair showing of people. Our people should by all means sustain her in the trade, as she is a home institution.

Capt. H. W. Smith, Superintendent of the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company was in the city yesterday, looking after the interests of his line.

The splendid passenger steamer Belle St. Louis. Capt. Zeigler, with Mr. Baskett, a clever gentleman, in the office, is the regular Thursday St. Louis packet, leaving to-day at 5 p. m.

The superb steamer Natoma, Capt. Wm. Ashford, is the regular Thursday White river mail packet, leaving to-day at 5 p. m. for all points on White river through to Jackson port, connecting at Duvall's Bluff, with the Little Rock Railroad. The Natoma has unsurpassed passenger accommodations. Mr. John Darby, a courteous and attentive gentleman has charge of the office, assisted by Johny Smithers.

The libel suit against the steamer Nettie Jones, at Little Rock, has been dismissed in the United States Court.

The famous and palatial passenger steamer Belle Lee, Captain McGill, will leave the wharf to-day at ten a.m. for New Orleans and the bends. The Belle has no superior in fare, speed and comfort. Messrs. Adolph Martin and Ed. Broughton, two clever and agreeable gentlemen, have charge of the office, and will make all at home who may chance to travel with them.

The Geo. W. Cheek is the Friday Friar's Point packet.

The Cora S, Captain King, will be found at the wharf this morning to receive for Arkansas river, and will leave at five p.m. Al. Croxal, an urbane gentleman and accommodating officer, has charge of the office.

The mails having missed connection for the past three days, we are without our usual exchanges.

The elegant passenger steamer City of Alton, Captain J. B. Archer, will leave the wharf this evening at five o'clock for Vicksburg and the bends. Mr. White does the honors of the office.

The hurdle race yesterday was one of the most exciting contests of the meeting. It was for the Steamboat Purse, which was raised to its portly dimensions through the exertions of Captain Steve Wilkins and his popularity. It is an actual fact, that whether on land or water, Captain Steve carries a high head, and while none can exceed him in urbanity and courtesy, he has shown that he can *command* whatever he undertakes.

The White river *Journal* says: "We were pleased to meet our old friend Milt Harry on the boat Des Arc, going to Jacksonport, where he is engaged in business. Milt is a clever gentleman, and we predict some day will run White river with a boat of his own."

The editor of the Richmond *Head-Light* is impressed with our city and thusly speaks of it and its improvements: "While in Memphis, Thursday afternoon, after listening to the speech of Andrew Johnson, we took a stroll through the city, and could not help but notice the improvements that have taken place there within the last four years. One of the greatest features is the Nicolson pavement—and that same pavement will make Memphis a second Chicago in point of business, in a very short time. Every street was neat and clean, giving everything an air of cheerfulness. Another feature we must mention on account of its truthfulness. We have traveled 'some,' and we have heard the boasts of Baltimore, New Orleans, and Louisville, in regard to the beauty of their feminine population, but Memphis last Thursday, got ahead of anything we have seen yet. If Providence ever permits us to 'settle down,' and we 'think He will,' Memphis can count on an accession in the shape of an individual about our size."

DRY GOODS.

SECOND IMPORTATION.

GREAT ARRIVAL

—OF—

NEW GOODS

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

On Monday, April 19th, we will exhibit an entire new line of

DRESS GOODS,

White Goods,

Prints,

Ginghams,

HOSIERY, NOTIONS,

Parasols,

And all kinds of Novelties at

REDUCED PRICES.

We propose to offer great inducements in

DRESS GOODS.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

Corner Main and Jefferson Streets.
apr18

MILLS.

GAYOSO PLANING MILL,

NO. 312 ADAMS STREET,

Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.

ALEX. RUSSELL. WM. FARRIS

RUSSELL, FARRIS & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Patent Weather-boarding, Flooring, Moulding, Mantles, Casing, Cornices, Tracery Stair Railings, Wood Turning and Scroll Sawing.

AND all work pertaining to the interns and external finish of buildings,

Ornamental Decorations in Wood, of Grounds, Fences and Pleasure Gardens,

From the plainest to the most elaborate. We also work, and keep on hand for sale, all articles in our line.

RUSSELL, FARRIS & Co.

STOVES.

Stoves, Stoves

WE call the attention of the public to the following celebrated brands of our Cook Stoves:

"IMPERIAL,"
"PLANTER,"
"METEOR,"
"WESTERN WORLD,
"COLORADO,"
"CHARMER WOOD AND COAL."

—ALSO—

Hollow Ware, Sad Irons, Tin Ware and House Furnishing Goods, Water Coolers, etc.,

—AND—

Lotze's Celebrated Warm Air Furnaces and Superior Cooking Ranges.

Will guarantee our Stoves to give the best of satisfaction. Give us a call and see for yourself.

And will have on sample, in a few days, the new Cook Stove, "LADY GAY," which will have no equal in this market.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Jobbing promptly attended to.

BERING & LOTZE,
No 381 Main Street.
apr14 Memphis Tenn.

FOR SALE.

For Sale.

TWO desirable brick dwellings, centrally located, containing nine rooms each, which the owner wishes to exchange for a stock of goods or an improved place on the Mississippi and Tennessee or Memphis and Charleston Railroad. For particulars, inquire of
T. L. ALDEN & CO.,
38 Madison Street.
apr16

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A. SEESSEL & SON,

259 MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square.

Steamboats.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Regular Memphis and St. Louis Packet.
For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.
BELLE ST. LOUIS ..... Zeigler, master
This elegant steamer will leave THURSDAY, April 22, at 5 p.m.
Tickets for all points via Memphis and St. Louis Packets, North, East and West. Apply to General Railroad Ticket Office, 278 Main street.
FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. apr21

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Regular and White River United States Mail Line.
For DuVall's Bluff, Augusta, Jacksonport, Batesville, Powhatan Little Rock, Hot Springs and Fort Smith.
LIBERTY NO. 2 ..... Davis, master
This superb steamer will leave SATURDAY, April 24, at 5 p.m.
JAMES B. SHARPE, Agent,
apr22 290 Front street.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company
For DuVall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta and Jacksonport.
NATOMA ..... Ashford, master
This elegant passenger steamer leaves THURSDAY, April 22, at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
apr21 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.
For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
SAM. J. HALE ..... Walker, master
This splendid steamer leaves on SATURDAY, April 24, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
apr22 22½ Madison street.

FOR VICKSBURG.

Regular Memphis and Vicksburg Packet.
For Helena, Napoleon and Vicksburg.
CITY OF ALTON ..... Archer, master
This superb steamer will leave THIS DAY, April 22, at 5 p.m.
Tickets for all points via Memphis and St. Louis Packets, North, East and West. Apply to General Railroad Ticket Office, 278 Main street.
FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. apr22

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet.
For Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans
BELLE LEE ..... McGill, master
This fine passenger packet leaves THURSDAY, April 22, at 10 a.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
apr22 No. 22½ Madison street.

Regular New Orleans Saturday Packet.
For Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans
ROBERT E. LEE ..... Cannon, master
This magnificent steamer leaves SATURDAY, April 24, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
apr22 22½ Madison street.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.
Regular United States Mail Line.
For Helena, Napoleon, Pine Bluff, Little Rock and Fort Smith.
OZARK ..... Blasdel, master
This splendid passenger steamer leaves THURSDAY, April 22, at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG & CO., Agents,
apr22 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet—For Helena, Marianna, Madison and Wittsburg.
The new and elegant Sidewheel Passenger Packet
ST. FRANCIS,
Captain T. R. BOWMAN; SAM. C. PAINE, Clerk.
WILL leave Memphis for Helena, L'Anguille and St. Francis rivers every TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock, p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
mar21 22½ Madison street.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.

TRI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.

THE following ELEGANT PASSENGER BOATS of this LINE will leave Memphis hereafter THREE TIMES A WEEK, as follows:
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock p.m.
THOMAS H. ALLEN,
REESE PRITCHARD ..... Master
W. A. CALDWELL,
R. L. HAINES ..... Master
OZARK,
H. BLASDEL ..... Master
LENI LEOTI,
W. T. BERRY ..... Master
Connecting at LITTLE ROCK with the Company's New and Light-draught Packets for FORT SMITH and FORT GIBSON. Close connections made both ways.
AMERICAN ..... W. Williams, master
VAN BUREN ..... James Bowlin, master
FORT GIBSON ..... J. Woodburn, master
FORT SMITH ..... Ed. Nowland, master
All of the above boats were built expressly for the TRADE and are particularly well adapted to it. Passengers and Freight will be put through by this Line to all points on the Arkansas river without detention and at reasonable rates.
All persons shipping freight from any point north or east of Memphis should have their goods consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, (at Memphis.) Merchandise shipped from New Orleans should be consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, Napoleon, Arkansas.
Freight received at any time at the Company's office.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
feb3 Office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

HOTELS.

PEABODY HOTEL,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

Corner of Main and Monroe Streets

WITHIN the heart of the business portion of the city.

Convenient to the Railroad Offices, Depots, Steamboat Landings, Postoffice and Theaters.

We respectfully solicit public patronage.

D. COCKRELL & SONS,

PROPRIETORS.
jal7-pád

P. P. PAOLI, Superintendent. J. D. WAGGONER, Clerk.

BIRTIE HOUSE,

COURTSQUARE, BROWNSVILLE, TENN

THIS Elegant, New and Splendidly Furnished Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.
W. W. WAGGONER,
mar4 Proprietor.

MECHANICAL.

JOSEPH J. POWERS,

IRON BRIDGE BUILDER,

Memphis, Tenn.,

IS prepared to construct IRON BRIDGES and IRON ROOFS, of ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
feb13

Building.

LEAVE your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. No charge made for estimating work. Stairs and rails got out ready to ship, by sending drawings, hight of stairs and length of run. Door Frames, Window Frames, Verandahs and Houses framed, so that any workman can put them up at Cincinnati prices. In rear of No. 62 Jefferson street. JOHN REID,
nov24 Carpenter and Builder

DAILY AVALANCHE

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	11:45 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	10:50 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation, (daily, except Sunday)		5:50 a.m
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily except Sunday)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 273 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	3:00 p.m.	5 a.m.
Night Express	9 a.m.	4 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express trains which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 237½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	3:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
N. O. Express (daily)	8:30 a.m.	8:35 a.m.
Freight (daily, except Sunday)	3:00 p.m.	6:25 a.m.

Ticket office, 237½ Main street, and at the Depot. Time through to New Orleans, 24 hours. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 22½ Jefferson street, or at 237½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.
To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.
Going West—Leave Memphis daily 7:20 a.m.
Going East—Leave Madison 2 00 p.m
S. B. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at 12 m
Arrive at 11.45 a.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at 3.00 p.m.
Arrive at 3.00 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at 3.20 p.m.
Arrive at 3.15 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at 3.20 p.m.
Arrive at

DEPART—For Louisville, Cincinnati and New York, and stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads and all Eastern cities, at 5.00 p.m.
Arrive at 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at 5.00 p.m.
Arrive at 6.00 p.m

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Claibourne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11.00 a.m.
Arrive at 10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at 5.00 p.m.
Arrive at 4.00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at 11.00 a.m.
Arrive at 10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at 3.30 p.m.
Arrive at 9.00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST Postmaster.

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 21, 1869.

In mercantile circles there was little or nothing of new interest and the course of the money market corresponded. The aspect of affairs on Front street was strongly suggestive of "fly time." There were few orders and scarcely any buyers, while receipts of merchandise were very light. Merchants had abundant leisure, which some devoted to the races and others to the farce of registration. The Register's office was crowded and the turn-out to the races was immense. In money matters there is scarcely a change except in gold. Currency and exchange continue easy at previous rates. A few operators were in search of low cotton at low rates.

Gold was in demand, with light offerings and dealers paid as high as 134 in several instances, selling at 134¼@134¾. It opened in New York at 134¼@134¾, was 134½ at noon and closed at 134½.

In scrip there was scarcely a quotable change. Little was offered and there seemed to be no counter demand. There is a short interest in county warrants that may result in an early advance. Dealers think 70 a full buying rate for the present but 72 was realized on a small amount. City credits are in demand at 75 and 76 was realized. Dealers hold at 77@78 and but little can be had at the inside rate.

Stocks and securities remain inactive and are nominal. In New York Government securities opened dull but were a fraction higher and active at noon and closed as follows:

Bonds of 1881	117¾@117⅞
5-20s of '62	121 @121⅛
5-20s of '64	116¾@116⅞
5-20s of '65	118 @118⅛
5-20s, new, of '65	115⅝@115¾
5-20s, new, of '67	115¾@115⅞
5-20s, new, of '68	115¾@115⅞
10-40 bonds	106¾@106⅞
Pacifics	105 @105½

Tennessee securities were higher in New York and sales at 68¾ for new and 70 for old are reported.

Sterling exchange was higher in New York, the rate being 108¾ for prime sixty-day bills.

The New York stock market opened firm and remained so throughout the day, closing as follows:

Wells & Fargo Express	33⅝
American Express	41⅞
Adams Express	63
United States Express	67¼
Merchants' Union Express	16¾
Quicksilver	22¾
Canton	62¾
Pacific Mail	94½
Western Union Telegraph	42½
New York Central	167¾
Erie	33¼
Hudson	149¾
Reading	96
Chicago and Alton	156
Chicago and Alton preferred	156
Toledo, W. and Ft. W.	71½
Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred	82
St. Paul	79⅝
St. Paul preferred	86½
Fort Wayne	132
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅞
Michigan Central	129
Michigan Southern	98⅝
Illinois Central	145
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93½
Cleveland and Toledo	98⅞
Rock Island	132⅛
Chicago and N. W.	83⅜
Chicago and N. W. preferred	96⅞

The Savannah *News* of the 16th inst., in its review of the cotton market, says:

Receipts after this time last year reduced rapidly, and those for next week will compare with only 18,000 bales, so that it is generally considered they will be from this time out larger this season. We have no accounts of shipments from India, therefore it is presumed they have not been excessive since last reported. The weather has been excessively cold, and advices from the country were to-day alarming as it was said frost had destroyed the crop. There seems some doubt expressed in the correctness of the report, but in some places where they had rain, and in the bottoms, cotton must have suffered, but it is confidently expected that all the higher country has escaped. Southwest Georgia is said to have suffered materially. If much has to be re-planted it will make it of course more subject to future casualties.

The following are the regulations touching the purchase and delivery of cotton, recently adopted at a meeting of the Board of Trade of Mobile:

1. Resolved, That no cotton shall be delivered (in future) until it has been paid for by the purchaser.

2. Resolved, That the following mode shall be adopted of the delivery of cotton from and after this date, viz: When cotton is sold the factor shall give an order on the warehouseman to have it turned down for examination by the purchaser, or for concentration; and if found to correspond with the factors' samples, an order shall be given for the delivery of the cotton on payment of the purchase money.

3. Resolved, Cotton shall be at the risk of the factor or seller till the completion of delivery to the purchaser.

4. Resolved, That factor or seller may, in all cases, demand from the broker the name of the purchaser.

5. Resolved, That no broker or buyer of cotton, shall, without the written consent of the vender or seller, be allowed exceeding four days (Sunday's excepted) after the day of purchase to go through with and pay for the cotton so bought.

Cotton Market.

The cotton market was quiet to-day and closed firm, in view of the more favorable reports of gold and sterling exchange. The demand was good at 24c for ordinary, 25c for good ordinary, and 26c for low middling, but holders asked ½c higher, which was realized in a few instances. A few bales scant middling were picked at 26½@26¾c, but bids of 27c on several lists were refused, and several small and desirable lots were sold at a fraction higher. Sales were about 600 bales. The New York market closed firm at 28½@28¾c for uplands, though Liverpool was reported dull at 12½d.

COTTON STATEMENT.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, April 21, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	298	
Received previously	234,320	234,618
		234,665
Exported to-day	339	
Exported previously	212,975	213,314
Stock on hand and in transitu		21,351

Receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 131 bales; Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 43; Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 64; river, 40; wagons, 20; total 298 bales.

Exports were per Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 105 bales; Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 203; river, 31; total, 339 bales.

Easton & Co's. New York cotton circular of the 17th instant gives receipts of cotton at the ports last week at 28,011 bales, and exports 44,681 bales, making 1,846,964 bales received, and 1,108,326 bales exported since September 1st, against 1,982,258 received, and 1,399,034 bales exported during the same period last season. Stock at the ports, 320,314 bales, and at interior towns, 59,716 bales, against 249,660 and 23,544 bales in 1868. The statistical position of cotton is given as follows:

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	314,000	409,870
Afloat from India	216,000	179,000
Afloat from America	166,000	245,000
Stock in London	83,180	64,570
Stock afloat for London	60,000	28,000
Stock in Havre	43,925	22,734
Afloat for Havre	29,240	38,360
Stock in Bremen	4,796	7,357
Afloat for Bremen	10,385	6,784
Stock in United States ports	320,314	249,660
Stock in the interior towns	59,716	23,544
Total	1,307,556	1,265,388
Excess in visible supply		32,168

Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 70,000 bales, same time 1868, 220,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now, 12½d., then, 12¾d.

The circular reviews the New York market for the week, and concludes with the following general remarks:

On the week, our prices show an advance of ¼ to ⅜c., and Liverpool is ⅛d. higher. The large sales this week have relieved many holders, and the offering stock is considerably reduced. We have received accounts of frosts in Alabama and Georgia. We do not hear that it extended beyond those States, or that much cotton was up to be injured. There is no doubt, however, that the planting season is two or three weeks later than last year.

There have been received at the ports since 1st September, 1,846,946 bales, of which exporters have taken 1,108,326; spinners, 461,900; and the stocks have increased 276,720 bales. Deficit in receipts as compared with last year, 135,312 bales. Deficit in shipments to Liverpool, 285,247 bales. The deficit in receipts is probably at its maximum, as we have to compare with an average of only 15,184 bales for the next four weeks in 1868, and there are 36,172 bales more in the interior towns, part of which will be moved in when prices are satisfactory.

In our circular of April 10th, 1868, we reported the stocks in Cincinnati, Louisville, Selma, Eufala, Americus, Griffen, Albany, Vicksburg, and St. Louis, at 11,992 bales. This year the stocks in those places amount to 19,750 bales, which shows an increase of 7,767 bales. On the plantations we hear that there is less cotton than at this time last year.

About this time last year prices had advanced to 30@32c., and we warned our friends of the danger of holding cotton, and called attention to the following facts: 1st—That spinners in England had bought freely, and held very large stocks at the mills. 2d—That the consumption was likely to be checked by the high prices. 3d—That the shipments from Bombay might be increased by the high prices. This year the situation is entirely different. Spinners have been resisting the advance in cotton, and have bought as little as possible. Then stocks at the mills are reduced to a minimum point, owing to the reduced production of goods; the stocks everywhere have been much diminished. The Government reports from Bombay assure us that there will be 200,000 bales less shipped this year to England as compared with 1868. Besides, last year the planting season in the South was propitious, and there was no difficulty about labor. Whereas, this year the season is three weeks late, and from all sides we hear of scarcity of hands. We can see nothing to depress prices until October, and many things likely to cause an advance.

The Bombay circular of the 6th March, says: "The prospect of an export at all approaching to that of last year becomes daily less likely. Further reductions are made in the estimates of the Broach and Dhollera crops. And we feel more and more certain that the total for the present year will not exceed 800,000 bales to Great Britain, and 200,000 to the continent."

The Liverpool broker's circular of the 1st instant says:

It is expected that the supply for the year from America will not exceed 930,000 bales, and from East India 950,000 bales. From the other countries about the same as last year. The takings for the first quarter of the year, small as they have been, should be reduced 3,000 bales a week, to leave the stock on 31st December same as last year. If the consumption remains at the present rate, the stock on 1st January would be not much over 200,000 bales. The deficiency from Bombay will not be felt until June, when in 1868 the shipments were enormous.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 21—10:30 a.m.—The market opens quiet; offerings are small. Sales at all ports yesterday, 3,500 bales; receipts at all ports yesterday, 5,300 bales. Uplands, 28½c; Orleans, 29c.

4 p.m.—Market closes firmer; uplands, 28½@28¾c. Sales to spinners, 960 bales; sales to speculators, 58 bales; sales for exports, 1,065 bales; in transit, 200 bales.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opens dull at 12½d for middling uplands, and 12¾d for Orleans.

1 p.m.—Cotton market easier; middling uplands, 12¼d, and Orleans 12¾d. Sales, 7,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

ALE, ETC.—Agents' prices are as follows: Sand's stock ale per hf bbl, $12; porter per hf bbl, $12; pale cream ale per hf bbl, $11 50; lager beer per hf bbl, $11 50. Imitation Scotch ale per dozen bottles, $2 25. On vessels returned $3 per hf bbl, and 25c per doz bottles allowed.

BRAN—Scarce with sales mostly at $1 40 per hundred, shipping order, in store, as an exception to which we note 5 tons at $26.

BACON—Hams are more in demand and choice sugar-cured command 19@19½c for uncanvased and 20@20½c for canvased, though plain uncanvased (country cured) can be bought at 16½@17c in a small way. Shoulders and clearsides also firmer, with 14c for the former and 17½@17¾c for the latter the ruling prices by the cask.

BEANS—Dull. Navy, $2 75@3 25 and mixed, $2@2 50, per bushel.

BEESWAX—In request at 33@35c per lb.

CORN—No receipts and market firm but inactive at 77½@80c for prime shelled, in store and on flatboat, in shipping order.

CORN MEAL—In good supply and dull at $3 40@3 50 per bbl for fresh bolted and $3 75 for kiln dried in store, with the latter offered on levee at $3 60 per bbl.

COFFEE—Market unchanged and inactive. In a jobbing way Rio ranges from 20@26c and Java 36@40c, according to quality, but round lots can be had from first hands at lower figures.

CANNED GOODS—We quote as follows: Cove oysters, 1 lb cans, per dozen, $1 55@1 65; do. 2 lb cans, $2 55@2 65; spiced oysters per doz, $4 50@5 50; lobsters, 1 lb, $2 25@2 50; do. 2 lb, $3 50@3 75; green corn, $3 25@3 50; peaches, 2 lb, $4@4 50; pine apples, $4@4 50; pears, $3 50; tomatoes, 2 lb, $2 50@3; brandy peaches, $5 50@6.

COTTON SEED—Common seed in demand at oil factories at $11@12 ℔ ton. Holders of fancy seeds sell to planters at $3 to $3 33 per bushel for Peeler, $15 for Moina (or 5 bushels at $50), $1 50 for Dunaway, and $5 for Dickson.

COTTON YARNS—Standards are quoted as follows: No. 400, 23c; No. 500, 21c; No. 600, 19c; No. 700, 16@16½c.

CANDLES—Dull at 17 to 18c for star 12 oz, and 24 to 25c for full weights in boxes, half boxes and quarters.

DRIED FRUIT—Scarce and in demand Buyers offer 10@12c for apples and 11@15c for peaches, quarters and halves. Choice pealed peaches would sell at 25c.

DRY GOODS—Market quiet and easy, at 16c for standard 4-4 sheetings, and 12½c for first-class prints.

EGGS—Dull at 18@19c per dozen.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal. A consignment of 100 bbls good super was forced on the market at $5 per bbl.

GREASE—In demand at 8 to 10c per lb.

HIDES—In demand, buyers paying 21 for flint, 21 for dry salted, 11c for green salted and 9½ to 10c for green.

LARD—Dull. We quote city rendered, 18@19c in tierces, 20@21c in kegs and 21@22c in caddies.

LIME—Dull. In store, Cape is $1 75@2, Alabama, $2@2 25, and Ohio river and Utica, $1 25@1 75 per bbl.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole ℔ lb, 42 to 45c; Hemlock sole, 35 to —c; French calf skins ℔ doz, $50@80; American do., $30@50; linings, per doz., $3 50@12; toppings, $13@15.

MOLASSES—Market unchanged. We quote per gallon by the bbl, 55@65c for West India, and 60@90c for common to strictly choice Louisiana. In half bbls and kegs, prices are 5@10c higher. Syrups per gallon, $1@1 50.

NAILS—Dull at $4 60@4 75 rates for Wheeling, in hands of agents.

OATS—No receipts and market unchanged. Prime, in good order for shipping, are held at 75c per bushel in store and on flatboat, but move slowly. A lot of 108 sks in store was sold at 72½c.

OILS, ETC—Market quiet and easy. Prices by the bbl are as follows: Carbon per gallon, 35@37c; linseed, raw, $1 20; boiled, $1 30; train, $1 20; sperm, $2 40@2 50; lard, No. 1, $1 70; lubricating, 50@60c; turpentine, 70c.

POTATOES—All descriptions dull and seed varieties unsaleable. Peachblows, $2@2 25 per bbl.

PORK—Market dull and prices unchanged. Mess per bbl, $32@33 and rump, $26@28 per bbl, in a jobbing way, as in quality. Bulk meats move very slowly at 12½@13c for shoulders, 15c for rib sides and 16¼@16½c for clearsides, by the cask, in store.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC—White lead per 100 lbs, $9@13 50, according to quality; putty per lb, 7@8c; patent dryers, 18@20c; turpentine per gallon, 70c; linseed oil, raw, $1 20; do. boiled, $1 30.

POWDER—Quiet at $6 50 ℔ keg. for rifle

RICE—Carolina, 10¾@11c per lb, by the tierce.

SALT—Market dull but not quotably changed. We quote small bbls common, $2 50@2 75 and large bbls, $3 30@3 50; small dairy, $3 50@375, and large do, $4 50@4 75.

SUGAR—We note liberal receipts of Louisiana, with a dull market at the asking prices, which are as follows: Open kettle Louisiana, 12@15c; yellow clarified, 15¼@16½c, and white clarified from 16½@17½c, according to quality, by the hogshead. Hard refined, 18@18½c, and soft do., 16@17½c.

SOAP—We quote German 10c and yellow Erasive, 8 to 8½c ℔ lb.

SHOT—Drop per bag, $3@3 10; buck, $3 25@3 35.

SODA—Quiet at 7@8c per lb.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb.

TAR—Per dozen kegs, $5 25@5 50.

TALLOW—In demand, buyers paying 10 to 11c.

WHISKY—Dull at 60c@$1 05 per gallon for common, according to proof.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West.

To the Owners of Real Estate in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas:

The Company, known to the public as the "Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West," is organized under a charter from the State of Louisiana. This charter authorizes a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of extension to one million. That the public may know the exact object of the Company, the third article of the charter is given entire, as follows:

"The object of this Company is to construct or otherwise procure and maintain one or more steamboats or other vessels, to run on and navigate the Mississippi river, or its tributaries, for the purpose of carrying freight, mails and passengers; to construct docks, wharves, buildings and such other constructions as may be necessary to the building and repairing of vessels, and generally to exercise such incidental powers and privileges as are hereby or may be conferred on them for the purposes aforesaid."

The Company propose, under the provisions of this charter, to construct a line of steamers to run between the different ports on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. They will be constructed on the low-pressure principle; they will carry less steam; they will make better time, and be, in all respects, more safe than any description of boats ever placed upon our waters. Divided into distinct compartments, if disaster, whether by fire or snags, shall happen to one, the boat is not endangered. In case of fire, apparatus for turning steam upon it will be provided, and it is demonstrated that steam is the most effectual extinguisher of fire. In case one compartment is broken through by contact with snags, and fills with water, the others are not endangered, and the boat cannot sink, as pumps, provided for such an emergency, will be in instant operation. Safety to passengers and freight is a great end, worthy of the struggle of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

Nearly three hundred thousand dollars in money and work has already been subscribed to the capital stock of the Company. The Louisiana Legislature has passed a bill subscribing one hundred thousand dollars to the stock to the Company. An additional sum of that amount will, without doubt, be subscribed by the same body. The Company have resolved to take lands for stock, and this is the feature to which they desire to call the attention of owners of real estate. In the Southern States, on account of the disorganized condition of labor, lands are an incumbrance. Vast tracts that yield no revenue to the proprietors, pay exorbitant taxes, and thus cripple their only productive resources. This Company proposes to take these lands, at a fair valuation, and issue to the owners their stock in lieu. If lands shall enhance in value, so will the stock enhance in value, and thus the land proprietor will carry in his pocket the equivalent of his lands, to be converted into money or property without delay. The success of this great enterprise is beyond question. The stockholder, in addition to the benefit of the enhanced value of his lands, will be part owner of a line of boats, and entitled to dividends in their earnings.

Persons wishing to exchange lands for the stock of the Company will send to the Agent at Memphis a description of them, their productive qualities; the timber; bottom or upland; whether overflowed or not; if overflowed, what proportion; how near to county town, to railroad, depot, river and all the facts necessary to afford the Company a satisfactory idea of the land. This may be done by certificates of reliable, disinterested persons residing in the neighborhood. The present actual value of the land may be proved in the same manner. The party offering lands must state in his proposition the lowest figures he will take. The Company will not give exorbitant prices. The titles must be unincumbered by judgments, mortgages, deeds of trust, tax titles, or otherwise. This may be shown by official certificates of judges, clerks, sheriffs, or the opinions of respectable attorneys. This is believed to be the best opportunity to dispose of surplus lands in the South and West that has yet been or can be offered.

Many of the wealthiest citizens of the South and West are warmly embarked in the enterprise. The General Headquarters of the Company are in New Orleans, but agencies exist in all the principal cities. The enterprise has been indorsed by underwriters, chambers of commerce, engineers, mechanics, practical navigation men, and all classes of practical men.

The foregoing facts are submitted to the public in the confident belief that they will be understood and appreciated.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

John A. Grow, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Thomas A. Adams, " "
I. T. Winnemore, " "
William Creevy, " "
David DeHaven, " "
Howard Millspaugh " "
John Paul Baker, " "
H. Noulting, " "
D. W. Flowerrie, Vicksburg, Mississippi.
Sam Patterson, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
D. C. Martin, St. Louis, Missouri.
Capt. H. G. Carson, " "
Gen. T. T. Crittenden, Madison, Indiana.
John B. Davis, Louisville, Kentucky.
J. C. Hess, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
J. Ed Montgomery, Memphis, Tennessee.
N. S. Otis, " "
Dr. J. R. Watkins, " "
F. Y. Rockett, " "
E. P. Cobb, " "
George Dixon, " "

OFFICERS:
Captain David DeHaven, President.
Colonel John A. Grow, Vice President.
David Millspaugh, Treasurer.
Newton S. Otis, Secretary.
Charles S. Stewart, Assistant Secretary.
John B. Davis, Chief Engineer.

STANDING COMMITTEES.
Finance Committee—I. T. Winnemore, John Paul Baker, H. Noulting.
Committee on Lands—Howard Millspaugh, John A. Grow, D. W. Flowerrie.
Committee on Steamboats—John B. Davis, J. Ed Montgomery, H. G. Carson.
Committee on Decks and Wharves—Wm. Creevy, N. S. Otis, D. C. Martin.
Committee on Revision of By-Laws and Charter—John A. Grow J. P. Baker, Howard Millspaugh.

GENERAL AGENT:
I. T. Winnemore.

SPECIAL AGENT:
J. C. Hess.

LOCAL AGENTS.
John P. Baker, New Orleans.
W. Spears, Vicksburg.
F. Y. Rockett, Memphis.
J. B. Townsend, Grenada, Mississippi.
J. W. Johnson, Cairo.
J. S. Cox, Evansville.
John Cobb, Madison, Indiana.
J. B. Davis, Louisville.
S. Jones, Cincinnati.
Charles S. Beckwith, Chicago.
Martin & Howard, St. Louis.
J. E. Merriman & Co., St. Louis.
Don Alonzo Childs, New York.

Propositions for subscriptions of money or lands to the capital stock of the Company should be addressed to

F. Y. ROCKETT, Agent at Memphis.

The Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West has been located at No. 12 Jefferson street. mar18

DRUGS.

QUININE
—MADE—
SWEET AND PALATABLE TO THE TASTE

It is a well known fact to our physicians that Quinine must be taken in some form as antidote to chills, fever, and the malarial poisons of our country; and it will be gratifying to invalids to know that this, the most bitter of all medicines, can be prepared in the form of a

Liquid or Powder,

So as to deprive it entirely of its bitterness, and render it both sweet and pleasant to the taste, even to infants and children.

This valuable medicine can be found, ready prepared at all hours, at the Drug Emporium (late J. B. Wasson & Co.), No. 318 Main street.

To Physicians we would say,

Our Prescription Department

Is thoroughly complete. Our assistants in attendance are graduates in pharmacy, thus affording a guarantee of skill and care in dispensing medicine and in prescribing the above preparation. Physicians will please write the symbol, S. Q. D. (or Quinia Dulcis) and number of grains; also, whether in a powder or liquid form.

Our Retail Department

Is replete with everything pertaining to the trade. Ladies and gentlemen will find a rare selection of genuine Lubin's, Coudray's and other

Extracts, Perfumes, Pomades, etc.,

And all other toilet articles of recent importation, worthy their attention. It will afford us pleasure to wait on our acquaintances and others, as in years past.

The wholesale trade supplied as usual.

april4 WASSON, SMELSER & CO., 318 Main Street.

DALTON & PRICE, Book and Job Printers No. 9 Jefferson street Memphis.

THE
DAILY & WEEKLY
MEMPHIS
"AVALANCHE"

Largest, Best,
—AND—
MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED
Paper in Tennessee.

TERMS:

DAILY AVALANCHE, $10 Per Annum.

WEEKLY AVALANCHE, $2 Per Annum.

$1.75 to Clubs of Ten Each.

Read what the Contemporary Press says of it:

The AVALANCHE, in its new dress and admirable get-up, has for two weeks drawn forth the highest expressions of admiration from its friends and the press. What it has lost in width of column is more than made up for in length and the addition, which gives its pages a greater breadth than before. Ever distinguished among its contemporaries for neat typography and clearness of print, it will now be readily accepted as a model in make-up, style and thoroughness. We renew our congratulations to our neighbor upon these evidences of well-doing, journalistic tact and enterprise.—[Memphis Appeal.

We are pleased to see the evidence of prosperity in our AVALANCHE neighbor, who appears this morning in greatly enlarged proportions and in new dress. The improvement made in size, and the other garb, deserves a large reward. It will require a strong editorial staff to fill well its capacious columns. We are compelled to put hoops on our biggest thoughts, and compress them into smallest compass. Eminent success to you, neighbor.—[Memphis Ledger.

We congratulate our friends of the Memphis AVALANCHE upon the recent enlargement and much improved appearance of that vigorous, independent and entertaining journal. It is unexceptional in typography and general make-up of its "departments." In all respects the number before us, of the 13th, is a model newspaper.—[Nashville Banner.

The AVALANCHE, daily and weekly, has been enlarged to four columns. We make this announcement with great pleasure. This brings the AVALANCHE up to the size of the largest papers in the South. We are rejoiced at this evidence of its prosperity. This paper has long been the embodiment of the extreme Southern sentiment of the country. And as such, has been the representative of that noble and generous class who have been moved more by impulse than self interest. Having become satisfied that the true interests of the country requires a policy less devoted to party and more to country, it has cheerfully directed its energy and powers in that direction. We wish the proprietors a still larger measure of success, for surely, none more deserve it.—[Trenton, Tennessee, Gazette.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This paper has come to us in a new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. In size and neatness of appearance we have hitherto been disposed to give the praise to the Nashville papers, but the AVALANCHE is now equal to anything in the newspaper line produced in the "City of Rocks." It is a bold and spirited Democratic paper, and although we could not wish it success politically, we hope it may meet with a reception by the people worthy of its improved appearance.—[Chattanooga Republican.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, of the 12th, comes to us greatly enlarged and in an entire new dress. Its columns have been made narrower, with nine to each page, making a thirty-six column paper. It contains about twenty-one columns of reading matter, making one of the largest and most complete newspapers in the South. We are glad to chronicle this evidence of prosperity of our neighbor, and wish for it a greater success in the future than in the past.—[Little Rock Gazette.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—We notice with pleasure that this sterling paper has recently been enlarged and greatly improved in appearance. The AVALANCHE is one of the largest and one of the best papers in the South.—[Tallahatchian.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us in an entire new dress, presenting one of the neatest appearances of any of our exchanges. It has been enlarged to thirty-six columns and is decidedly one of the most interesting papers in the South.—[Grenada (Miss.) Sentinel.

AVALANCHE.—This sterling journal comes to us in a new dress, enlarged and otherwise improved. The AVALANCHE is now the official organ of the city of Memphis, having the largest circulation of any paper within its limits. It is, therefore, made the exclusive medium for the publication of the letter list every Sunday. Its terms are published in our columns, and those who want a bold, sound and patriotic paper, should subscribe for the AVALANCHE.—[Jackson (Tenn) Tribune.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—On Tuesday last we had the pleasure of greeting our old favorite, the Memphis AVALANCHE, in a new dress, enlarged form, and otherwise generally improved in appearance. It is now one of the largest dailies in the whole country, and, being in the main the earnest advocate of sound doctrine, we hail this evidence of success with unalloyed satisfaction. The AVALANCHE has a corps of editors who thoroughly understand their business; and to any of our country friends, who may desire a first-class newspaper from Memphis—one which gives them all the news, political and local, financial and commercial, with details of all the movements of all the markets, the quotations, etc., etc.—we say you can do no better than to take THE DAILY AVALANCHE.—[Water Valley (Miss.) Eagle.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, of Tuesday, comes to us in an entire new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. The AVALANCHE is a bold, fearless sheet—bold in defense of truth, justice and right, fearless in its denunciations of oppression, corruption and villainy—and we rejoice to see this evidence of its prosperity. It is one of the ablest, best papers in the South, and well deserves the cordial support it is receiving. Long may it live to defend the right; may it survive its last enemy, and its future be far more successful than its past has ever been.—[Somerville Falcon.

In another column will be found the reduced terms of the Memphis AVALANCHE. That excellent and popular paper is now offered so low that any one who desires a Memphis daily or Weekly cannot fail to subscribe at once. Colonel Gallaway is an able, enterprising, energetic editor, and the AVALANCHE under his care and keeping will always be a "thing of life."—[Iuka Gazette.

The Memphis AVALANCHE has donned a new dress and enlarged its dimensions to thirty-six wide columns. It is now one of the largest and ablest papers in the South.—[Summit (Miss.) Times.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This stirring, thrilling, weekly and daily paper is advertised elsewhere. We return thanks for a daily exchange and we recommend it to our readers as one of the very best Western newspapers we get. Its River News, Market and Telegraphic reports; its miscellaneous reading and judicious selections generally—and then its able editorials, all combined render it worth the price. Its Weekly is $2 per annum, and Daily $10. See advertisement for club rates. It is published by M. C. Gallaway & Co.—[Meridian (Miss.) Flag.

The publishers of the Memphis AVALANCHE presented it in a new dress on the 12th instant, and we must say its typographical appearance is as good as that of any daily paper published in the country. We are glad to note the success that has attended the faithful labors of those conducting it, and hope the outlay they have made to improve their paper will be appreciated and more than returned. They are wide-awake newspaper men, and fully up with the times in giving the latest news and a correct statement of the markets.—[Des Arc (Ark.) Citizen.

That sterling and reliable sheet, the Memphis AVALANCHE, comes to us considerably enlarged and improved. It deserves all the success it receives, and more too, for its patriotic and unselfish advocacy of the rights of the South.—[Panola Star.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us in a new dress and greatly enlarged. The AVALANCHE will now be recognized among the largest, handsomest and most reliable newspapers in the land, and the ability with which its editorial columns have been conducted has already placed it in the van of leading political journals.—[Tipton Record.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, one of the most enterprising newspapers in the Southwest, appeared in a new dress on the 12th inst. It now has nine columns to the page, instead of seven, as heretofore. We trust that its future prosperity will be commensurate with its enlarged form.—[West Tennessee Whig.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—We are pleased to see that this splendid and thorough going paper has been considerably enlarged. It is one of the best newspapers published in the Mississippi Valley. We would advise our friends, who wish a reliable paper, to subscribe for it, instead of Pomeroy's and other New York papers. Subscription price for the Weekly per annum $2.—[De Witt (Ark.) Elector.

The Daily AVALANCHE appeared, Tuesday last, in beautiful new dress—enlarged, and improved in every sense. We congratulate the publishers on their enterprise.—[Memphis Christian Advocate.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us with narrowed columns, a new dress, and otherwise greatly improved in typographical appearance. We congratulate its proprietors upon the success which has enabled it to institute so marked improvements, and trust that it may suffer no abatement. The AVALANCHE in its present dress is one of the handsomest as well as ablest papers in the South.—[St. Louis Times.

We would call the reader's especial attention to the prospectus of the Memphis AVALANCHE, for 1869, in another column. The AVALANCHE is one of the best papers published in the South. Send in your subscriptions.—[Kosciusko (Miss.) Chronicle.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This well known, first-class and high-toned journal, we can commend to those who desire to advertise in the South—especially in West Tennessee, North Alabama, North Mississippi and Arkansas—and has nothing in the shape of an equal. The AVALANCHE is read by all classes of the South and Southwest, and money invested in its advertising columns cannot prove otherwise than remunerative to the advertiser. We make this note for the benefit of business men in this section, who may need the printers' aid in the South and Southwest.—[Williamsport (Penn.) Standard

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This widely circulated and popular journal appeared on Tuesday morning enlarged to nine columns each page, with beautiful new type. The AVALANCHE is still under the editorial control of Colonel M. C. Gallaway, whose pen is always trenchant and powerful in the defense of the right and true.—[Huntsville Independent.

PATENTS.

INVENTOR'S EXCHANGE
AND SOLICITORS.
J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Particular attention paid to the soliciting of patents, as we have the best of artisans in the getting up of Models and Drawings, and also take the greatest pains in preparing Specifications and Claims for the Patent Office.

Particular attention paid to rejected cases and the taking out of Continental, Provincial and English patent rights.

FINLEY'S
MOTH PROOF BEE HIVE,
PATENTED Nov. 6, 1866.

ITS Merits have been tested, during the past ten years, and with Great Success.

J. N. OVERTON'S
NON-SWARMING BEE HIVE,
PATENTED, Nov. 9, 1868.

This Hive commends itself to those who wish a Hive to supply their families with honey for their own use, and do not wish to be troubled with an increase of colonies. It is Complete in Construction, and honey can be removed with ease and no risk of being stung.

MOTH EXCLUDING
EGYPTIAN BEE HIVE
PATENTED Feb. 9, 1869.

This Hive is of recent patent. It has been thoroughly tested, and is Perfect in Ventilation and in Facilitating the bees in their hive labor. Call at our office and see the Bees in the Hive Hard at Work.

H. C. LOCK'S
CORN AND PEA PLANTER,
PATENTED, April 21, 1868.

This Machine Makes the Furrow, Drops the Seed, Rolls it and Covers, requiring one mule and one man to work it, Saving the Labor of Two Men.

FINLEY'S

FINLEY'S CHURN DASHER.

FINLEY'S CHURN DASHER.

CHURN DASHER,
PATENTED, March 12, 1867.

This Dasher has been lately Strengthened, and is the Best Churn Dasher now in use. It is cast in iron moulds instead of cut and soldered as previously. State and County rights for sale.

JOHN SPEARS'
BAKE OVEN
—AND—
FRUIT DRYER.

This is all that its name would suggest. All living in the country could dry enough fruit for themselves and for the market, soon paying for the Machine; besides the Great Advantage of one of the Best Bake Ovens.

OHIO HAND LOOM,
PATENTED, Oct. 20, 1867.

This Loom, by the removing of and adjusting a small wheel, called a Clam, will weave Eight Different Kinds of Cloth, besides A SEAMLESS BAG.

ALARM MONEY DRAWER.
PATENTED, Sept. 3, 1867.

With twenty little wooden blocks, making a Combination Lock that none can open save those who set the combination. This Lock has One Hundred and Twenty Combinations.

UTILITY HAME FASTENER,
PATENTED, Dec. 18, 1866.

This is the only Practical Hame Fastener now in use, being Simple, Durable and Secure.

H. KELLEN'S
HAND SPINNING MACHINE,

Being Simple, Easily Worked and Fully Practical in All Respects.

PORTABLE OR HURDLE FENCE
PATENTED, July 10, 1860.

This Fence can be built at No Greater Cost than the old fence, and is Stronger in Every Particular.

HEATH & CO'S
PATENT WELL BORER.

This Instrument, which has been recently patented by J. W. Heath, of Memphis, Tennessee, is certainly the most Complete and Perfect Apparatus for boring Wells, Post-holes, testing for foundations, and general subterraneous prospecting, that has yet been devised. Experiments with this Auger have proved that two men, with a very little experience in the use of it, can bore in ordinary earth from

75 to 150 Feet Per Day.

It will penetrate any obstructions it may meet with except the hardest rock. Recent experiments have enabled us to complete the apparatus for boring in all its appurtenances, including Coupling, Derrick, Windlass, etc. It is now ready for operation, and can be obtained, together with territorial rights to use the same.

The above patented articles are now on exhibition at our office, 22 Jefferson street, where State, County and United States rights on all of the same can be purchased.

JAMES A. CAMERON & CO.,
Inventors and Solicitors,
22 Jefferson street,
feb21 Memphis, Tenn.

RAILROADS.

QUICK TIME
—AND—
SURE CONNECTIONS.

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY
—FOR—
Saint Louis, Chicago and all Eastern, Western and Northern Points.

Leave Memphis (city time)...4:45 a.m. 3:45 p.m.
" " (R.R. ")...5:00 " 4:00 "

THROUGH TICKETS

Can be procured at Ticket Office of the Mobile and Ohio and Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 22½ Jefferson street, corner of Main street.

Baggage checked at Depot, or by the Memphis City Transfer Company, at hotels, private residences, or on board boats to all principal points.
apr6 A. C. LOW, Agent.

QUICK TIME EAST.

LOUISVILLE ROUTE ALWAYS AHEAD.

Spring Schedule,
COMMENCING February 15, 1869.

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS
RUN AS FOLLOWS ON THE
Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line

Leave Memphis (city time)	4:45 a.m.	3:45 p.m.
Leave Memphis (R. R. time)	5:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:30 a.m.	7:25 p.m.
" Cincinnati	11:45 a.m.	12:00 a.m.
" Baltimore	5:20 p.m.	2:30 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	4:30 p.m.	3:10 a.m.
" New York	7:00 p.m.	6:15 a.m.
" Boston	6:00 a.m.	5:05 p.m.

Morning Train from Memphis does not run on Sunday.

Leave Memphis (R. R. time) 5:00 a.m. 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at Nashville 11:45 p.m. 6:30 a.m.

Sleeping Cars on evening train from Memphis to Louisville, and from Memphis to Nashville.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot head of Main street.

Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company, at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

Telegraph office in the Ticket office, 237½ Main street.

SAM. B. JONES, Superintendent.
SELL HOWELL, Passenger Agent. feb21

NASHVILLE AND MEMPHIS.

THE
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.

SHORT Route via McKenzie. The only Line running Sleeping Coaches between Memphis and Nashville. The very best and most pleasant route from Memphis and all points West and Southwest to Nashville and Middle Tennessee.

Leave Memphis (city time), 4:45 a.m. 3:45 p.m
Arrive at Nashville 12:00m. d.t. 6:30 a.m

By another route passengers are compelled to change cars. Persons asking Memphis and Louisville conductors for Checks, good via McKenzie, can visit Nashville on all tickets to Louisville and points North and East without additional charge. Ask for tickets via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket Office, 237½ Main street, corner of Jefferson, and at Memphis and Louisville Depot, head of Main street.

J. W. THOMAS, Sup't.
A. L. LANDIS, General Agent.
W. L. DANLEY, G. T. A. mar26

PRINTING INK.

PRINTING INK.

From the National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C.]

GOOD PRINTING INK.—We are at present using printing ink manufactured by Mr. C. E. Robinson, at the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia. This ink we regard as superior to any printing ink we have used for a number of years. It is clear and clean, and flows freely. We can safely recommend its use to all printers.

From the Philadelphia North American and United States Gazette.]

We publish in another place the recommendations of the printing ink manufactured by Mr. C. E. Robinson, at the Gray's Ferry Ink Works. We are using the ink from Mr. Robinson's Works, and are pleased to add our approval of it to the many endorsements he has already received. The ink is of excellent quality, clean, and works freely.

From the Pittsburg Daily Gazette.]

PRINTING INK.—We have tried most of the first-class printing inks made in this country, and know whereof we speak in recommending that manufactured at the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia, as superior to any in use. It is easily worked in all sorts of weather, is clear, clean and pretty, and in many ways far ahead of inks sold at higher prices. We are seconded in this recommendation by our pressman, in the correctness of whose judgment in matters pertaining to the press-room we have unlimited confidence.

From the Daily Telegraph, Harrisburg, Pa.]

PRINTING INK.—We would direct attention to the advertisement of the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works in another column. They present a number of testimonials from newspapers, speaking in the highest terms of the ink manufactured by them. Specimens of their ink have been used in this establishment, and have given entire satisfaction.

From the Bucks County Intelligencer, Pa.]

GOOD PRINTING INK.—A very important requisite to the production of a well-printed newspaper is a suitable ink. In printing the Bucks County Intelligencer on a fast press, we have had to contend with a great many difficulties in obtaining ink that would give satisfaction. At present we are using an ink made especially for the Intelligencer by C. E. Robinson, corner of Gray's Ferry road and Thirty-third street, Philadelphia, which comes nearer the mark than any other we have met with. That this opinion is shared by other Publishers is shown by the following extracts:

From the Delaware County Republican.]

PRINTER'S INK—A GOOD ARTICLE.—The ink with which this issue of the Republican is printed is from the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works of C. E. Robinson. It is clean, flows freely, and is of good color. Our brother printers can judge of its quality by comparing it with ink from other manufactories.

From the Delaware Gazette.]

TO PRINTERS.—We have been using for several weeks a very fine quality of Ink, from the Gray's Ferry Manufactory of Charles E. Robinson, which our pressmen say is the best for cylinder press news work that they have used for a long time. It is a clear black, and free from all kinds of sediment. Mr. Robinson is a practical ink manufacturer, liberal and courteous in all business transactions, and as he has recently had the misfortune to be burned out, we are the more free to recommend his ink and himself to the patronage of all printers who desire a good article at very cheap rates.

One of our cotemporaries also recommends it as follows:

From the Hagerstown, Maryland, Herald.]

FINE PRINTING INK.—We have for some time been using the news ink manufactured at the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia, by C. E. Robinson, and, as stated some weeks ago, have found it better adapted to our presses than any ink we have had in our office for ten years. It is not only a very excellent article of ink, but it is furnished at very reasonable prices. The Works also manufacture Black and Colored Printing and Lithographic Inks, Varnishes, etc. Their address is Gray's Ferry road and Thirty-third street.

From the Tax-Payer, New York.]

We never recommend an article in these columns unless it really merits it, and to learn whether our own opinion of the ink the Tax-Payer is now using coincided with our pressman's, we inquired his estimate. He replied, "Good, very good;" and as we never knew him to deviate from the truth, we inform our fellow printers that this was said of Robinson's Philadelphia Printing Ink.

From the American, Media, Pa.]

We have recently been using for our newspaper the ink manufactured at Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, by C. E. Robinson, and as it gives the best satisfaction, we cordially recommend it to our brethren of the press generally.

From the Shippensburg News.]

This week's edition of the News is printed with ink from Gray's Ferry Works, Philadelphia. The ink is all that could be desired, and we cheerfully recommend it to the craft.

From E. Wells, Port Tobacco Times, Maryland.]

The ink with which this issue of the Times is printed is from the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works of C. E. Robinson. It is clear, works clean, and is of good color.

From the Jeffersonian, West Chester, Pa.]

GOOD INK.—One of the greatest sources of annoyance in a printing office is bad ink. We have tried various makes, paying sometimes very high prices, and failing. We now use the ink manufactured at Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, by C. E. Robinson, and it gives satisfaction. We shall continue to use it, and recommend it to others of the craft with confidence.

From the Philadelphia Evening Star.]

Many of our offices have been in the habit of sending away for their inks. We would call attention to the advertisement of the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works. We are using ink from the above factory, and find it entirely satisfactory in quality and price, and take pleasure in adding our testimony in its favor.

From the Savannah, Georgia, News.]

FINE PRINTING INK.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of printers to the advertisement of Mr. C. E. Robinson, Ink Manufacturer, Philadelphia. The Morning News is printed with ink from his manufactory. It is clean, well ground and of good color, and is sold at a very reasonable price. In fact it is the BEST INK for the price that we have ever used, and we cordially add our indorsement to those in the advertisement.

From the Daily Transcript, Portsmouth, Va.]

We are using Mr. C. E. Robinson's Printing Ink, and find all that is said of it in the numerous extracts above to be true.

From the Wilmington, N. C., Morning Star.]

PRINTING INK.—The ink we are now using on the Star is from the works of Mr. C. E. Robinson, Philadelphia. We are much pleased with it, considering it equal to any ink of the same class we have ever used. The quality and price ought to recommend it to every printer. apr18

B. J. SEMMES & CO

B. J. SEMMES. JNO. W. DAWSON.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

LARGEST STOCK —OF— LIQUORS —IN THE— SOUTH.

"Terms Positively Cash."

IRVING BLOCK.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

YANNISSEE WHISKEY

HAVING LEARNED THAT PARTIES IN LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI and this city pretend to sell the "Yannissee" Whiskey, we hereby give notice that we will bring suit for damages against any RESPONSIBLE party that we may discover attempting to sell this brand of Whiskey, and will publish them as selling a SPURIOUS article. We have had the sole use and control of the "Yannissee" brand for nearly twenty years, and none is genuine without our brand on the barrels.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.

YANNISSEE, Westmoreland, Robertson County, BOURBON, PURE RYE, and a Variety of other grades of WHISKEY FOR COUNTRY TRADE. PORT, SHERRY, AND OTHER WINES IMPORTED DIRECT.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

RUFUS L. DALTON. BUN. F. PRICE.

DALTON & PRICE,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
BOOK BINDERS
—AND—
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS
No. 9 Jefferson Street, Under Commercial Hotel,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

EXECUTE every Description of PLAIN and FANCY JOB PRINTING, such as

Bill Heads,
Bills Lading,
Account Sales,
Dray Receipts,
Wedding Cards,
Visiting Cards,
Business Cards,
Placards,

BLANK BOOKS of every description made to order. Particular attention given to BINDING of all kinds, such as

Ball Tickets,
Music, Magazines,
Ladies' Books, Periodicals,
Standard Works, Etc.
Dray Tickets,
Blanks of all kinds,
Circulars,
Drafts,
Receipt Books,
Check Books,

And every description of
Railroad and Steamboat Printing
SAMPLE BOXES made to order.
No. 9 Jefferson Street.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

D. B. FORSTER, Late with A. J. White & Co.
CHARLES W. KEALHOFER, Formerly with Cossitt, Hill & Co.
THOMAS DAY, late of steamer Mollie Hambleton.

FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.,
GROCERS,
COTTON FACTORS,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
209 Main Street,
Four Doors North of Adams. MEMPHIS feb21

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GOODBAR & GILLILAND,
Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
No. 201 Main Street, Webster Block,
MEMPHIS, TENN. ap4

DRESS CUTTING.

Ladies, Attention.

I PROPOSE teaching Dress Cutting, Stamping, Decalcamani Transfer Painting. The finest system for Dress Cutting ever offered to the public. Agents wanted. I have recommendations from the first Dress-makers.

I consider the Excelsior American Chart the most perfect, simple and graceful style ever placed before the public.
Mrs. E. J. BREWSTER, Louisville, Ky.

I think this Chart the best and the only one I would use. Mrs. D. EPISY,
Emporium of Fashion, 419½ North Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Terms liberal. Call soon at 558 Shelby street
apr2

GROCERIES.

HARTLEY & GURLEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN GROCERIES,
Provisions and Country Produce,
180 S. E. Cor. Linden and Desoto Sts.,
Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.
Advances Made on Consignments.
mar23

Attention
Grocers and Produce Dealers.

CHILES & ANDERSON,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE BROKERS,

WILL make it to your interest to call at their SAMPLE Rooms, up stairs, at No. 316 Front street, where you will find fine samples of everything in the Grocery and Produce line. Goods already in store. mar23

SCHOOLS.

W. E. WARD'S
FIRST CLASS
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
ENGLISH COURSE COMPLETE
CLASSIC COURSE (FREE)
FRENCH ROOM & TABLE.
MUSIC ON INSTRUMENTS.
VOCALIZATION.
DRAWING & PAINTING.
SOCIAL CULTURE.
HYGIENIC REGULATIONS.
SEMINARY
NASHVILLE, TENN.

COTTON SEED.

200 Sacks

PEELER COTTON SEED
FOR SALE BY
DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
apr24d&w 210 Front street.

MEDICAL.

MEMPHIS, April 8, 1869.

DR. ORVILLE R. EARLY'S office is for the present at No. 301 Adams street. He treats with SUCCESS all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, NOSE and EAR, and affords prompt relief to OPIUM eaters. apr9

Cincinnati and Louisville.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

ROWLAND & CO.,
Cotton Factors
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 46 West Second St.,
CINCINNATI, - - - - OHIO

Liberal Advances made on consignments.

We refer to First National Bank, Memphis Tenn.; First National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio. feb10

MANUFACTURERS.

SNIDER & McCALL,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS,
230 and 232 Walnut Street,
East Side, between Fifth and Sixth Streets,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Also sole Agents for
FRANKLIN AND FAIR GROVE
PAPER MILLS
Hamilton, Ohio.
ja12

Branch of the Johnson Type Foundry.

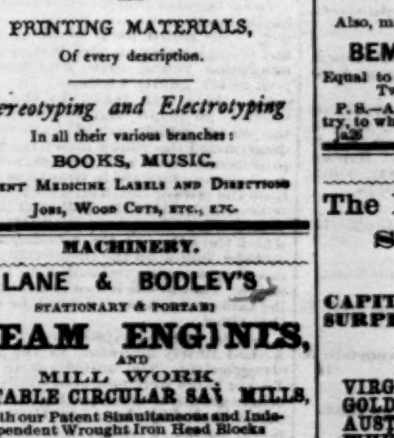
FRANKLIN
TYPE,
Stereotype and Electrotype
FOUNDRY,
168 *Vine Street, between 4th & 5th,*
CINCINNATI.
Allison, Smith & Johnson,
Manufacturers of, and Dealers in
BOOK AND NEWS TYPE,
AND
PRINTING MATERIALS,
Of every description.
Stereotyping and Electrotyping
In all their various branches:
BOOKS, MUSIC,
PATENT MEDICINE LABELS AND DIRECTIONS
JOBS, WOOD CUTS, ETC., ETC.

MACHINERY.

LANE & BODLEY'S
STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
AND
MILL WORK
PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
With our Patent Simultaneous and Independent Wrought Iron Head Blocks
Patent Lath and Shingle Machines,
POWER MORTISER,
Blanchard Spoke Lathe,
HUB, SPOKE, WAGON AND CAR MACHINERY,
Planing, Moulding, Tenoning and Sawing Machines,
SHAFTING,
Of all sizes kept in stock. Ball and Socket Adjustable Hangers, with Self-Lubricating Journal Boxes. We have Two Hundred and Fifty
Pulley Patterns,
Of uniform style and weight.
Catalogues furnished on application.
LANE & BODLEY
feb4d&w] CINCINNATI.

LARD.

REFINED
Family Lard
PACKED BY
PROCTER & GAMBLE,
Cincinnati.



Ask your Grocer for our brand of Lard in these Packages.

Packed in 3 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb Caddies, 60 lb Cases for shipment. Cheapest mode for selling Lard. Send for Price List. apr2

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEW FIRM.

J. G. LONSDALE, Secretary DeSoto Insurance and Trust Company.
R. F. WHITE, Jr., Late of Carpenter & White, Agts. Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Company.
N. S. OTIS, McMahon & Otis.

J. G. LONSDALE & CO.,
General Agents
ST. LOUIS
Mutual Life Insurance Co
Office, 43 Madison Street, Memphis.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of J. G. Lonsdale & Co., as Agents of the above-named Company, for West Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas.

J. G. LONSDALE,
R. F. WHITE, Jr.
N. S. OTIS.

Memphis, Tenn., April 2, 1869. apr3

New York.

BROKERS.

W. B. DONOHO, Of Memphis, Tenn. L. C. DUNCAN, Of Charleston S. C.

DONOHO, DUNCAN & CO.,
NO 12 WALL STREET NEW YORK,
Brokers
Southern and Southwestern Real Estate

THROUGHOUT the States of Virginia, Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Tennessee, whether for the Cultivation of Cotton, Sugar, Hemp, Rice, Tobacco, Hops, Flax, Grasses, Grains, Orchards, Vineyards; or for the advantages of Minerals, Tanneries, Grain, Cotton, Woolen or Lumber Mills, Staves, Turpentine, Town or School Sites, Railroad interests; or large tracts of Land for Investment or Colonization.

By nativity and residence thoroughly acquainted with the people, the requirements and the resources of the SOUTH, and with a full determination to establish and continue an agency for transactions between the owners of these SOUTHERN ESTATES and the CAPITALISTS and SETTLERS who may become purchasers, as shall deserve and enjoy their mutual confidence and patronage.

Reliable information as to the most direct routes and special arrangements for transportation for actual settlers to all points South.

We beg reference to the following well known and substantial parties:

E. W. Bancroft, Esq., of Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co., Messrs. E. S. Jaffray & Co., 350 Broadway, Messrs. Cochran & Co., 443 Broadway, Messrs. Baldwin, Starr & Co., 340 Broadway, Messrs Rigney, Pierce & Co., 121 Pearl street, F. H. Cossit, Esq., 35 Pine street, A. Studwell, Esq., 31 Spruce street—New York; Colonel Sam'l Tate, President Mississippi Central Railroad, Major M. J. Wicks, President Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Colonel F. M. White, President Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, Colonel A. Woodruff, President Memphis and Louisville Railroad, Colonel R. C. Brinkley, President Memphis and Little Rock Railroad,—Memphis; Colonel W. J. McGrath, President South Carolina Railroad, Messrs. Marshall & Burge—Charleston, S. C.; Colonel Wm. Johnson, President Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, Charlotte, North Carolina. feb11

GASTRONOMY.

A NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD

IT was M. Brillat Savarin, the celebrated French Gastronome, who first said that the "man who invents a new dish does more for society than the man who discovers a planet."

THE SANDWICH CHEESE,

An Italian preparation, is now offered to the public as a most delicious, wholesome and convenient Lunch, for the use of families, hotels, sample rooms, bachelors, picnics and travelers. It is eaten on bread, biscuit or toast, and is just such an article as has long been needed.

On the Continent it is held to be a most palatable relish, and as an appetizer and promotive of digestion, very excellent. For Luncheon, or at the close of Dinner, it is UNSURPASSED.

It is excellent for Sandwiches. Especially is it adapted for those climates where the article of Cheese cannot be kept in a sound condition for any length of time.

It may be used as a seasoning for soups, hash or stews, and warmed upon a stove, after the can has been opened, it makes without further preparation a most

DELICIOUS WELSH RARE BIT.

For travelers and others, it is far more economical and convenient than sardines, devilled or potted meats.

The proprietors, whilst unwilling to resort to the usual sensational methods for bringing the

SANDWICH CHEESE

To the notice of the public, cannot but ask for it a trial, feeling satisfied that its merits will then be properly acknowledged.

It is neatly put up in cans, with blue and gold labels, in cases of Two Dozen at $8 per case. Three sample cans sent per express on receipt of $1 25.

For sale by all respectable grocers and dealers in canned goods. Prepared only by

BEMENT BROTHERS,
68 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Also, manufacturers of

BEMENT'S XXX SAUCE,

Equal to any Sauce made. Put up in cases of Two Dozen Bottles at $6 per case.

P. S.—Agents wanted in all parts of the country, to whom liberal commissions will be given. ja26

BANKS.

The Bank of California.
San Francisco.

CAPITAL, - $5,000,000, Gold.
SURPLUS, - 1,200,000, do.

Agencies.

VIRGINIA CITY, GOLD HILL, AUSTIN, WHITE PINE, } NEVADA.
RUBY CITY, Idaho.

A GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY THE BANK AND AGENCIES.

FUNDS deposited with us for investment in Farming Lands, City or other property on the Pacific Coast, will be paid by Telegraph or otherwise in any part of California, Oregon, Idaho, and in the Mining Districts of Nevada, through the Bank and Agencies as above, on the most favorable terms.

LEES & WALLER,
Bankers,
And Agents for the BANK OF CALIFORNIA in NEW YORK. apr2

COPARTNERSHIP.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

J. F. SMITHWICK and J. S. HATCHER having purchased an interest in the house of C. C. CLEAVES & CO., on the 1st of February, 1869, the business will be continued in future at the old stand, under the firm name of

CLEAVES, SMITHWICK & HATCHER
feb4

ASSIGNEE NOTICE.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of April, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LINDSEY C. HARDWICK, individually and as one of the firm of Hardwick, Hight & Patterson, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

apr14 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of April, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of N. A. LONGLEY, individually and as one of the firm of Longley & Co., Longley & Gay, Longley & Green, Longley & Mulhollen, Mulhollen & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

apr13 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

JOHN S. DANCY, Tarboro, North Carolina.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
T. B. HYMAN, late of New York.

HYMANS & DANCY,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 47 Wide Water Street,
(Rear of Custom House.) NORFOLK, VA.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 24 Exchange Place, New York.

REFERENCES—M. J. Wicks, President Memphis and Charleston Railroad; W. C. McClure, Cashier Savings Bank of Memphis; Dr. C. W. Malone, Memphis.

Cotton sold in Norfolk or New York, at option of owner. ONLY ONE COMMISSION CHARGED. dec18

UNDER COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Jefferson street, is the place to have your Job Printing executed.